

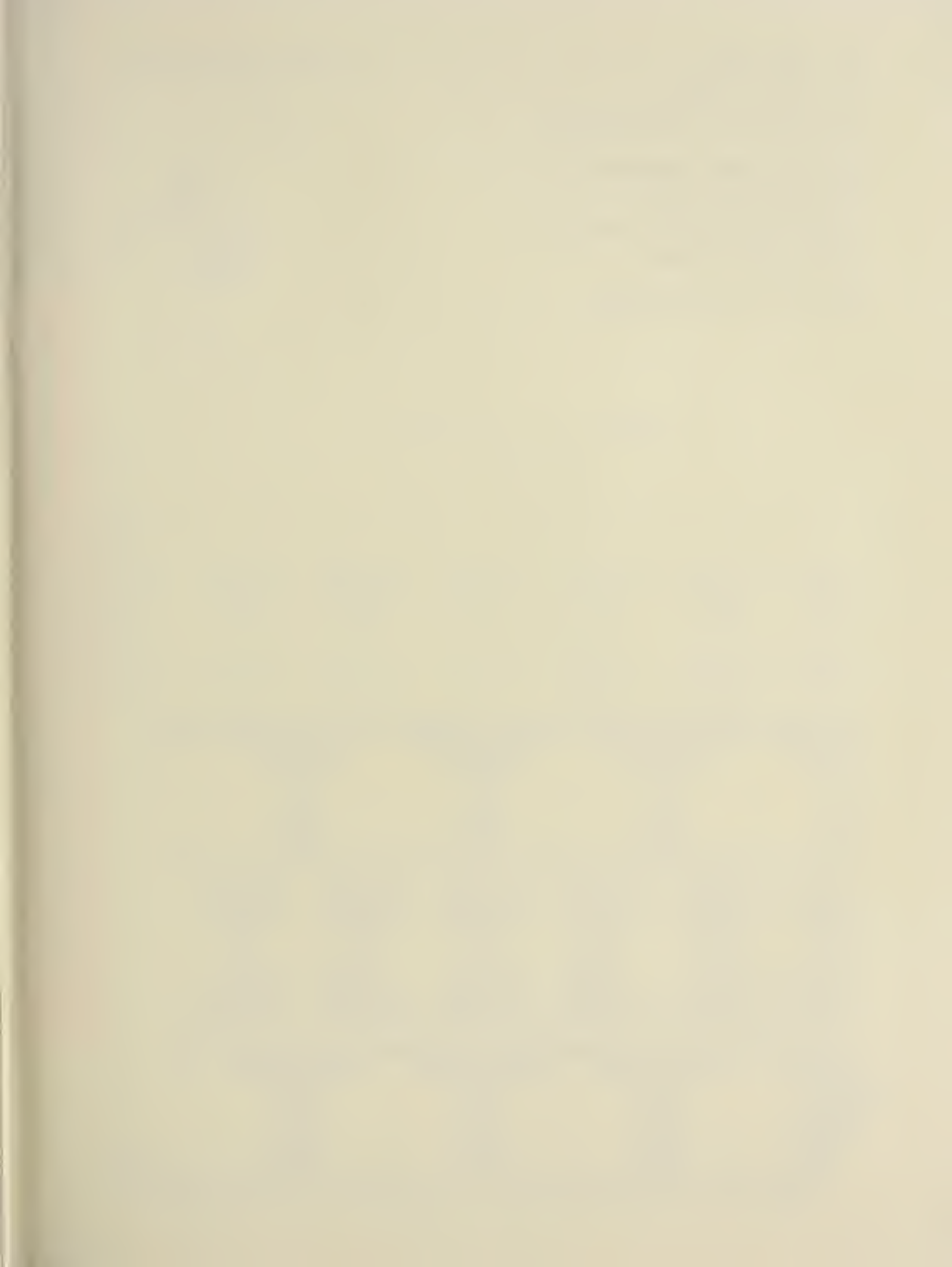
1990

CENSUS OF
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SERIES CPH (3)

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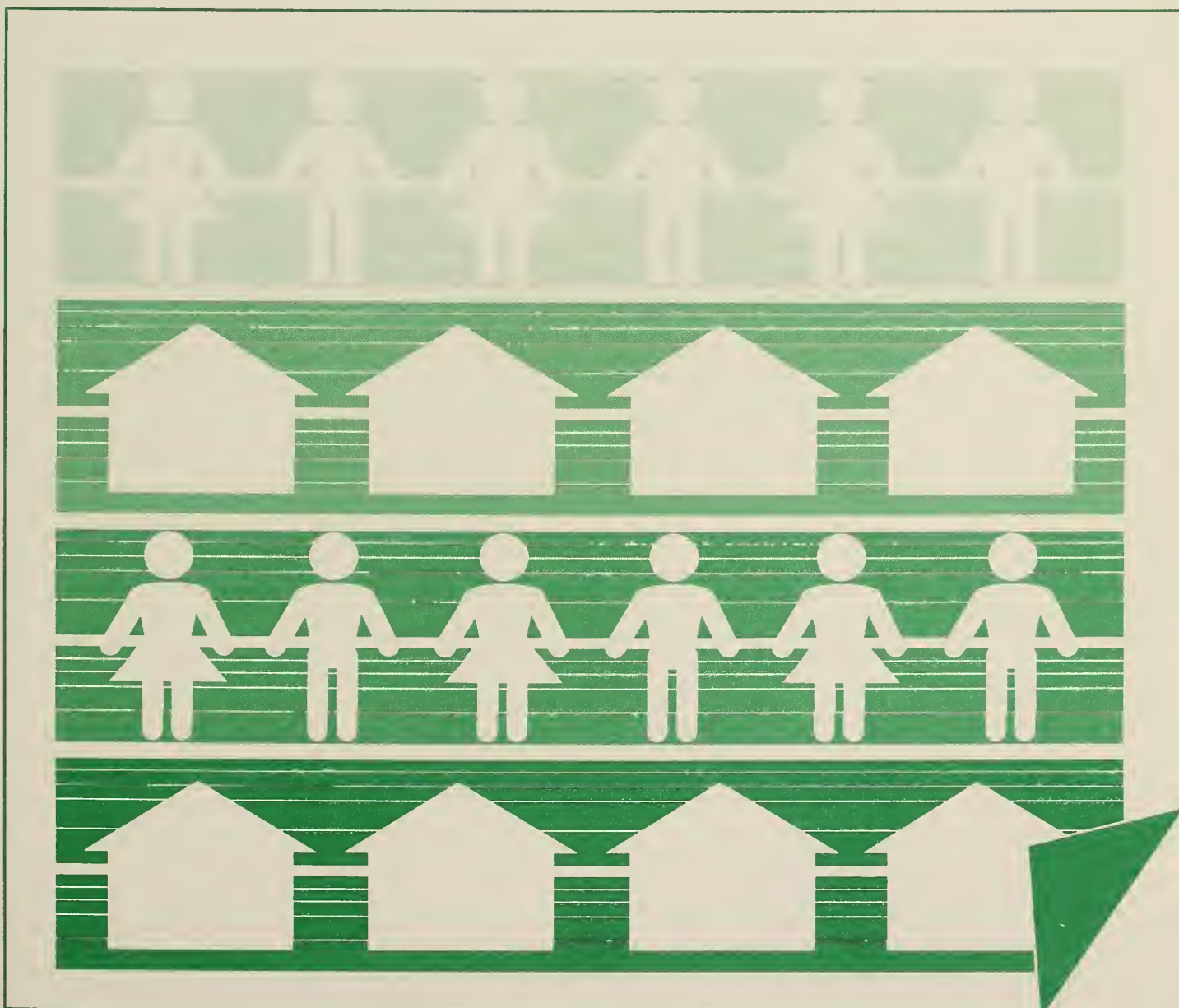
CENSUS '90



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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Decatur, AL MSA

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1990 CPH-3-130

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Decatur, AL MSA**

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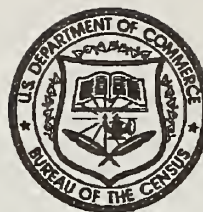


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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	6	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead			
Stubhead			Stub			Data field			
Sidehead			Spanner			Boxhead			
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text, for additional information on sampling variability, see text			Total			
The State			Total			Total			
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
30	Nevada	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico			117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
47	Vermont	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia			129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA		
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA		
				333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
				343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
LAWRENCE COUNTY, AL ¹	
MORGAN COUNTY, AL	
51.01 -----	51 (pt.)
51.02 -----	51 (pt.)
51.03 -----	51 (pt.)
53.01 -----	53 (pt.)
53.02 -----	53 (pt.)
53.03 -----	53 (pt.)
53.04 -----	53 (pt.)
54.04 -----	54.02 (pt.)
54.05 -----	54.02 (pt.)

¹No census tract comparability; this area has block numbering areas for 1990.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
LAWRENCE COUNTY, AL¹	
MORGAN COUNTY, AL	
51 -----	51.01
	51.02
	51.03
53 -----	53.01
	53.02
	53.03
	53.04
54.02 -----	54.04
	54.05

¹No census tract comparability; this area has block numbering areas for 1990.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County				
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793	BNA 9794	BNA 9795
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3 304.0	1 796.0	1 508.0	112.3	32.6	162.7	307.8	227.5	87.1	118.0
Square miles	1 275.7	693.4	582.2	43.4	12.6	62.8	118.8	87.9	33.6	45.6
AGE										
All persons	131 556	31 513	100 043	48 706	10 795	1 991	5 840	4 218	3 966	4 970
Under 5 years	9 204	2 293	6 911	3 498	684	159	481	287	262	390
5 to 9 years	9 590	2 299	7 291	3 641	778	144	444	298	243	389
10 to 14 years	9 939	2 479	7 460	3 526	876	171	533	315	241	404
15 to 19 years	9 755	2 611	7 144	3 222	814	182	573	340	297	421
20 to 24 years	9 050	2 438	6 612	3 239	663	168	459	319	288	405
25 to 34 years	21 995	5 058	16 937	8 480	1 614	339	856	650	561	859
35 to 44 years	19 743	4 319	15 424	7 437	1 663	266	769	579	537	738
45 to 54 years	14 950	3 509	11 441	5 443	1 257	200	559	560	375	566
55 to 64 years	11 895	2 770	9 125	4 368	1 040	150	458	401	406	375
65 to 74 years	9 084	2 191	6 893	3 444	851	128	415	275	389	283
75 to 84 years	5 043	1 234	3 809	1 899	440	69	243	159	263	115
85 years and over	1 308	312	996	509	115	15	50	35	104	25
3 and 4 years	3 677	892	2 785	1 398	281	45	197	110	109	142
16 years and over	100 862	23 953	76 909	37 400	8 287	1 488	4 264	3 259	3 154	3 701
18 years and over	96 901	22 874	74 027	36 093	7 954	1 409	4 014	3 122	3 026	3 540
21 years and over	91 231	21 330	69 901	34 162	7 497	1 301	3 720	2 909	2 855	3 291
60 years and over	21 131	5 090	16 041	7 922	1 916	288	946	645	977	588
62 years and over	18 879	4 532	14 347	7 152	1 702	268	851	578	881	526
Median	33.3	32.0	33.6	33.5	34.8	29.6	29.8	33.2	36.8	30.3
Female	67 379	16 011	51 368	25 545	5 659	1 020	3 040	2 114	2 101	2 466
Under 5 years	4 491	1 072	3 419	1 758	338	85	222	141	110	171
5 to 9 years	4 570	1 100	3 470	1 763	375	70	216	137	126	180
10 to 14 years	4 849	1 231	3 618	1 709	437	88	266	155	116	210
15 to 19 years	4 644	1 233	3 411	1 577	388	85	265	157	154	201
20 to 24 years	4 631	1 220	3 411	1 733	326	81	238	156	133	208
25 to 34 years	11 111	2 577	8 534	4 336	840	170	448	325	296	439
35 to 44 years	10 038	2 196	7 842	3 814	865	144	407	297	271	376
45 to 54 years	7 542	1 744	5 798	2 804	667	99	300	278	179	260
55 to 64 years	6 237	1 437	4 800	2 388	553	72	240	202	231	192
65 to 74 years	5 123	1 216	3 907	2 011	495	74	256	138	231	148
75 to 84 years	3 213	772	2 441	1 270	290	45	149	103	177	66
85 years and over	930	213	717	382	85	7	33	25	77	15
3 and 4 years	1 822	415	1 407	701	131	18	88	53	47	65
16 years and over	52 560	12 397	40 163	19 998	4 428	766	2 297	1 661	1 718	1 857
18 years and over	50 646	11 889	38 757	19 355	4 275	726	2 184	1 590	1 652	1 777
21 years and over	47 916	11 131	36 785	18 394	4 057	679	2 025	1 491	1 560	1 667
60 years and over	12 302	2 909	9 393	4 810	1 145	164	567	357	607	316
62 years and over	11 097	2 613	8 484	4 389	1 032	151	510	325	552	283
Median	34.4	33.2	34.8	34.8	36.3	30.8	31.9	34.4	39.1	30.7
Male	64 177	15 502	48 675	23 161	5 136	971	2 800	2 104	1 865	2 504
Median age	32.1	30.7	32.5	32.2	33.2	28.7	27.8	32.0	34.0	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	131 556	31 513	100 043	48 706	10 795	1 991	5 840	4 218	3 966	4 970
In households	129 641	31 346	98 295	47 816	10 778	1 991	5 833	4 218	3 806	4 970
Householder	49 209	11 410	37 799	19 107	4 109	679	2 056	1 534	1 556	1 710
Family householder	37 683	9 032	28 651	13 655	3 180	530	1 559	1 261	1 079	1 474
Nonfamily householder	11 526	2 378	9 148	5 452	929	149	497	273	477	236
Living alone	10 595	2 225	8 370	4 986	869	138	471	253	457	211
Spouse	31 193	7 514	23 679	10 798	2 624	415	1 130	1 111	844	1 311
Child	41 990	10 531	31 459	15 059	3 504	707	2 139	1 376	1 138	1 724
Other relatives	5 181	1 464	3 717	1 927	416	152	429	153	216	158
Nonrelatives	2 068	427	1 641	925	125	38	79	44	52	67
Institutionalized persons	1 767	167	1 600	848	—	—	7	—	160	—
Other persons in group quarters	148	—	148	42	17	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.63	2.75	2.60	2.50	2.62	2.93	2.84	2.75	2.45	2.91
Persons per family	3.08	3.16	3.05	3.03	3.06	3.40	3.37	3.09	3.04	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	15 435	3 737	11 698	5 852	1 406	212	708	469	756	423
In households	14 641	3 626	11 015	5 559	1 406	212	708	469	645	423
Householder	10 163	2 544	7 619	3 921	953	146	502	319	468	284
Nonfamily householder	4 646	1 173	3 473	1 923	451	67	254	143	257	99
Living alone	4 530	1 146	3 384	1 879	440	66	249	137	250	94
Spouse	3 377	806	2 571	1 254	336	44	138	106	132	116
Other relatives	977	249	728	339	108	20	65	39	40	17
Nonrelatives	124	27	97	45	9	2	3	5	5	6
Institutionalized persons	772	111	661	286	—	—	—	—	111	—
Other persons in group quarters	22	—	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	37 683	9 032	28 651	13 655	3 180	530	1 559	1 261	1 079	1 474
With own children under 18 years	18 135	4 430	13 705	6 467	1 526	270	805	619	483	769
Number of own children under 18 years	31 707	7 767	23 940	11 519	2 657	496	1 565	1 005	816	1 324
Married-couple families	31 193	7 514	23 679	10 798	2 624	415	1 130	1 111	844	1 311
With own children under 18 years	14 717	3 672	11 045	4 885	1 229	227	567	546	369	682
Number of own children under 18 years	25 936	6 448	19 488	8 751	2 183	420	1 098	904	631	1 189
Female householder, no husband present	5 082	1 189	3 893	2 329	455	95	359	118	182	119
With own children under 18 years	2 802	623	2 179	1 367	254	38	214	58	99	62
Number of own children under 18 years	4 861	1 122	3 739	2 439	417	69	432	82	166	102
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	49 354	11 834	37 520	17 726	3 948	740	2 046	1 637	1 471	1 882
Never married	11 323	2 745	8 578	4 323	861	217	612	336	350	370
Now married, except separated	32 325	7 795	24 530	11 198	2 698	434	1 189	1 147	899	1 343
Separated	166	66	490	273	36	14	40	21	20	22
Widowed	1 149	311	838	390	69	31	67	26	63	21
Divorced	3 901	817	3 084	1 542	284	44	138	107	139	126
Females 15 years and over	53 469	12 608	40 861	20 315	4 509	777	2 336	1 681	1 749	1 905
Never married	8 906	2 118	6 788	3 788	683	172	558	226	304	266
Now married, except separated	32 200	7 755	24 445	11 151	2 701	435	1 185	1 144	881	1 340
Separated	883	194	689	439	66	15	61	17	31	19
Widowed	6 676	1 636	5 040	2 680	569	101	356	189	362	143
Divorced	4 804	905	3 899	2 257	490	54	176	105	171	137

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County					
	8NA 9796	8NA 9797	8NA 9798	8NA 9799	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	79.0	201.6	247.9	364.4	5.2	6.8	1.4	5.8	6.6	3.1
Square miles	30.5	77.8	95.7	140.7	2.0	2.6	.5	2.2	2.6	1.2
AGE										
All persons	4 100	1 803	2 844	1 781	4 257	3 721	1 047	3 768	4 697	3 476
Under 5 years	274	121	189	130	312	239	89	343	425	171
5 to 9 years	311	126	194	150	310	299	85	327	430	233
10 to 14 years	313	153	221	128	333	290	106	348	375	269
15 to 19 years	331	129	206	132	280	233	79	355	352	311
20 to 24 years	311	146	203	139	263	108	70	300	334	180
25 to 34 years	708	320	467	298	716	473	155	598	767	375
35 to 44 years	591	241	388	210	508	671	110	465	667	600
45 to 54 years	531	188	336	194	354	521	78	351	482	557
55 to 64 years	333	190	295	162	361	472	86	298	386	416
65 to 74 years	245	113	206	137	389	320	114	214	306	248
75 to 84 years	125	61	116	83	302	79	59	128	140	103
85 years and over	27	15	23	18	129	16	16	41	33	13
3 and 4 years	104	47	81	57	139	111	36	126	171	69
16 years and over	3 151	1 389	2 200	1 347	3 236	2 848	745	2 678	3 399	2 744
18 years and over	3 015	1 334	2 123	1 291	3 129	2 737	718	2 518	3 260	2 609
21 years and over	2 808	1 245	1 994	1 207	2 967	2 637	674	2 339	3 039	2 436
60 years and over	553	281	484	328	996	646	234	508	650	537
62 years and over	484	242	419	283	932	570	225	461	585	455
Median	32.5	31.7	33.6	31.1	33.6	38.3	31.2	28.4	30.7	38.8
Female	2 028	892	1 423	927	2 403	1 893	575	2 031	2 428	1 774
Under 5 years	135	55	94	59	149	125	42	170	216	92
5 to 9 years	144	63	92	72	158	151	43	151	204	110
10 to 14 years	148	75	101	72	160	124	57	165	165	125
15 to 19 years	155	59	92	65	145	109	46	182	157	135
20 to 24 years	154	74	106	70	147	53	31	151	185	96
25 to 34 years	343	158	245	153	395	255	90	343	401	192
35 to 44 years	285	110	195	111	264	357	58	249	361	324
45 to 54 years	268	104	162	94	199	268	40	207	248	288
55 to 64 years	163	89	163	85	220	239	56	174	215	201
65 to 74 years	133	62	99	75	245	166	66	131	167	139
75 to 84 years	81	34	58	59	216	38	36	84	83	62
85 years and over	19	9	16	12	105	8	10	24	26	10
3 and 4 years	55	22	39	28	67	61	21	61	89	33
16 years and over	1 579	691	1 116	712	1 901	1 469	423	1 510	1 811	1 424
18 years and over	1 520	668	1 086	686	1 843	1 421	408	1 428	1 752	1 352
21 years and over	1 418	627	1 023	641	1 762	1 375	383	1 340	1 648	1 282
60 years and over	311	150	243	194	680	328	142	313	372	287
62 years and over	278	131	210	173	640	287	137	286	340	247
Median	33.1	32.0	34.0	33.0	36.7	39.2	32.3	30.4	32.5	39.5
Male	2 072	911	1 421	854	1 854	1 828	472	1 737	2 269	1 702
Median age	31.8	31.3	33.3	30.1	30.6	37.4	30.1	25.6	28.9	37.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 100	1 803	2 844	1 781	4 257	3 721	1 047	3 768	4 697	3 476
In households	4 100	1 803	2 844	1 781	4 045	3 694	1 047	3 768	4 661	3 476
Householder	1 495	653	1 078	649	1 693	1 351	392	1 308	1 706	1 279
Family householder	1 204	535	869	521	1 142	1 172	254	953	1 292	1 047
Nonfamily householder	291	118	209	128	551	179	138	355	414	232
Living alone	269	108	194	124	507	166	123	321	380	216
Spouse	1 043	456	743	461	755	1 074	117	464	918	936
Child	1 369	596	898	584	1 318	1 162	371	1 440	1 701	1 137
Other relatives	129	63	90	74	192	84	129	445	235	97
Nonrelatives	64	35	35	13	87	23	38	111	101	27
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	204	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	8	27	—	—	36	—
Persons per household	2.74	2.76	2.64	2.74	2.39	2.73	2.67	2.88	2.73	2.72
Persons per family	3.11	3.08	2.99	3.15	2.98	3.43	3.46	3.21	3.21	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	397	189	345	238	820	415	189	383	479	364
In households	397	189	345	238	645	408	189	383	474	364
Householder	274	129	254	168	474	253	144	273	332	228
Nonfamily householder	114	47	111	81	249	75	72	131	153	84
Living alone	112	47	110	81	243	72	68	127	146	83
Spouse	97	46	72	55	130	129	33	52	106	109
Other relatives	23	12	19	14	34	24	9	47	30	26
Nonrelatives	3	2	—	1	7	2	3	11	6	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 204	535	869	521	1 142	1 172	254	953	1 292	1 047
With own children under 18 years	597	247	392	248	545	535	114	481	675	460
Number of own children under 18 years	1 012	431	669	449	1 001	949	245	969	1 314	812
Married-couple families	1 043	456	743	461	755	1 074	117	464	918	936
With own children under 18 years	521	212	327	221	342	483	50	213	435	400
Number of own children under 18 years	895	350	558	403	613	872	106	423	822	711
Female householder, no husband present	119	59	89	51	333	83	106	413	323	84
With own children under 18 years	56	28	45	23	184	43	55	239	216	44
Number of own children under 18 years	86	66	82	37	361	64	119	494	451	75
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 601	704	1 104	649	1 366	1 400	334	1 205	1 624	1 356
Never married	343	163	221	133	340	231	125	479	456	297
Now married, except separated	1 085	466	762	470	789	1 099	123	498	948	954
Separated	21	14	9	5	26	5	25	48	24	7
Widowed	37	16	37	13	57	21	30	46	34	17
Divorced	115	45	75	28	154	44	31	134	162	81
Females 15 years and over	1 601	699	1 136	724	1 936	1 493	433	1 545	1 843	1 447
Never married	219	100	167	106	340	183	152	486	416	249
Now married, except separated	1 078	464	760	468	789	1 102	129	492	959	952
Separated	21	11	12	7	72	7	24	94	60	12
Widowed	169	89	125	102	443	113	78	246	219	139
Divorced	114	35	72	41	292	88	50	227	189	95

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County—Con.									
	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01	Tract 54.04	Tract 55
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	66.6	60.3	38.0	80.6	22.7	4.6	39.2	8.5	54.1	213.3
Square miles	25.7	23.3	14.7	31.1	8.8	1.8	15.2	3.3	20.9	82.4
AGE										
All persons	2 984	6 540	9 045	5 411	3 404	3 280	4 080	611	3 121	4 586
Under 5 years	180	495	634	318	227	193	279	26	218	281
5 to 9 years	214	584	704	383	272	221	296	30	213	306
10 to 14 years	201	568	636	412	298	242	327	49	237	320
15 to 19 years	229	409	603	409	249	232	319	54	255	302
20 to 24 years	195	366	669	288	221	225	249	37	215	298
25 to 34 years	533	1 277	1 881	778	529	485	615	51	554	668
35 to 44 years	511	1 301	1 572	929	583	419	612	103	511	645
45 to 54 years	327	741	1 017	719	415	386	479	118	404	504
55 to 64 years	234	371	626	632	291	314	401	81	272	439
65 to 74 years	225	265	422	329	200	332	298	44	156	360
75 to 84 years	103	140	239	183	94	184	163	15	78	314
85 years and over	32	23	42	31	25	47	42	3	8	149
3 and 4 years	71	203	257	131	93	80	119	11	86	124
16 years and over	2 335	4 806	6 952	4 215	2 549	2 581	3 109	496	2 405	3 610
18 years and over	2 247	4 632	6 727	4 062	2 444	2 485	2 974	473	2 303	3 488
21 years and over	2 110	4 419	6 325	3 825	2 307	2 347	2 813	442	2 154	3 320
60 years and over	471	596	984	831	453	711	713	101	358	1 035
62 years and over	424	538	886	717	394	654	617	86	320	956
Median	34.0	32.1	31.7	36.3	33.6	36.0	34.1	42.1	32.6	36.8
Female	1 401	3 399	4 589	2 711	1 774	1 756	2 089	293	1 572	2 362
Under 5 years	87	261	316	140	113	92	135	15	114	141
5 to 9 years	100	288	341	177	127	112	137	11	117	131
10 to 14 years	90	292	314	201	156	121	158	19	119	160
15 to 19 years	107	212	309	194	116	111	159	25	111	130
20 to 24 years	81	193	369	149	115	105	126	15	95	144
25 to 34 years	234	656	927	405	280	255	300	24	290	329
35 to 44 years	230	681	781	464	304	217	319	56	264	327
45 to 54 years	148	327	492	376	216	210	240	61	210	245
55 to 64 years	121	203	318	304	156	176	213	34	132	227
65 to 74 years	122	165	232	174	117	194	169	24	74	202
75 to 84 years	63	103	157	112	54	131	100	8	42	204
85 years and over	18	18	33	15	20	32	33	1	4	122
3 and 4 years	31	101	126	58	45	34	53	4	54	72
16 years and over	1 098	2 512	3 552	2 147	1 356	1 411	1 626	244	1 204	1 905
18 years and over	1 058	2 422	3 435	2 076	1 301	1 366	1 561	230	1 158	1 849
21 years and over	1 004	2 309	3 236	1 963	1 242	1 297	1 485	218	1 092	1 774
60 years and over	263	382	568	429	264	446	414	48	183	640
62 years and over	237	347	525	375	233	414	361	42	162	595
Median	35.1	32.2	32.0	37.0	34.4	38.5	35.7	43.1	32.6	39.6
Male	1 583	3 141	4 456	2 700	1 630	1 524	1 991	318	1 549	2 224
Median age	33.2	31.9	31.4	35.6	32.5	33.3	32.5	40.5	32.5	34.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 984	6 540	9 045	5 411	3 404	3 280	4 080	611	3 121	4 586
In households	2 758	6 490	8 417	5 411	3 387	3 280	4 080	611	3 121	4 257
Householder	984	2 460	3 233	1 998	1 268	1 336	1 504	222	1 102	1 580
Family householder	811	1 841	2 425	1 675	1 016	958	1 203	191	943	1 271
Nonfamily householder	173	619	808	323	252	378	301	31	159	309
Living alone	166	575	692	299	233	360	284	28	133	284
Spouse	720	1 630	2 014	1 484	858	778	1 016	183	837	1 096
Child	933	2 185	2 771	1 675	1 138	991	1 364	188	1 034	1 360
Other relatives	100	129	212	188	89	131	159	14	106	161
Nonrelatives	21	86	187	66	34	44	37	4	42	60
Institutionalized persons	226	50	628	—	—	—	—	—	—	291
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	38
Persons per household	2.80	2.64	2.60	2.71	2.67	2.46	2.71	2.75	2.83	2.69
Persons per family	3.16	3.14	3.06	3.00	3.05	2.98	3.11	3.02	3.10	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	360	428	703	543	319	563	503	62	242	823
In households	321	426	529	543	319	563	503	62	242	542
Householder	208	319	346	359	218	383	345	35	158	367
Nonfamily householder	66	188	135	143	97	183	159	11	49	147
Living alone	64	184	126	138	95	182	155	10	46	145
Spouse	90	84	131	137	72	139	121	21	63	141
Other relatives	20	20	45	41	27	40	32	4	20	33
Nonrelatives	3	3	7	6	2	1	5	2	1	1
Institutionalized persons	39	2	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	271
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	811	1 841	2 425	1 675	1 016	958	1 203	191	943	1 271
With own children under 18 years	389	1 059	1 297	732	556	421	569	76	468	578
Number of own children under 18 years	677	1 816	2 191	1 259	918	741	1 029	133	761	1 013
Married-couple families	720	1 630	2 014	1 484	858	778	1 016	183	837	1 096
With own children under 18 years	352	933	1 036	636	445	329	483	73	413	493
Number of own children under 18 years	615	1 633	1 800	1 094	761	594	883	128	689	878
Female householder, no husband present	70	152	324	151	131	144	150	5	69	123
With own children under 18 years	26	97	228	76	100	73	69	2	39	55
Number of own children under 18 years	45	144	346	142	141	121	119	3	50	88
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 265	2 335	3 453	2 105	1 229	1 193	1 519	258	1 231	1 749
Never married	323	439	965	401	274	250	317	53	262	371
Now married, except separated	790	1 683	2 092	1 516	871	810	1 040	189	858	1 165
Separated	20	18	39	14	5	18	16	1	7	24
Widowed	21	21	46	47	11	19	34	3	30	52
Divorced	111	174	311	127	68	96	112	12	74	137
Females 15 years and over	1 124	2 558	3 618	2 193	1 378	1 431	1 659	248	1 222	1 930
Never married	195	385	750	312	194	209	247	34	187	239
Now married, except separated	739	1 681	2 104	1 520	876	808	1 042	188	863	1 153
Separated	8	20	59	25	19	17	25	2	11	26
Widowed	122	228	310	181	140	212	213	15	84	393
Divorced	60	244	395	155	149	185	132	9	77	119

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4.1	6.5	5.8	3.6	1.4	2.6	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.9
Square miles	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.4	.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.1
AGE										
All persons	4 248	3 623	2 997	3 650	1 047	3 139	4 353	3 092	4 983	3 399
Under 5 years	312	230	188	193	89	287	399	185	413	167
5 to 9 years	310	291	194	149	85	260	401	164	378	229
10 to 14 years	333	283	146	132	106	310	362	184	299	255
15 to 19 years	279	229	143	185	79	313	333	171	293	303
20 to 24 years	263	100	172	258	70	244	315	218	497	175
25 to 34 years	716	450	484	733	155	453	704	575	1 026	365
35 to 44 years	504	662	368	494	110	377	628	403	672	592
45 to 54 years	353	508	294	326	78	294	435	383	509	547
55 to 64 years	361	463	389	327	86	253	339	422	394	409
65 to 74 years	386	314	404	403	114	187	274	262	279	245
75 to 84 years	302	77	189	328	59	120	132	108	171	99
85 years and over	129	16	26	122	16	41	31	17	52	13
3 and 4 years	139	108	84	72	36	102	156	66	142	68
16 years and over	3 228	2 775	2 443	3 146	745	2 220	3 126	2 538	3 841	2 690
18 years and over	3 121	2 666	2 388	3 075	718	2 076	2 996	2 468	3 730	2 558
21 years and over	2 959	2 567	2 299	2 935	674	1 918	2 785	2 358	3 506	2 392
60 years and over	993	634	840	1 018	234	453	587	605	699	527
62 years and over	929	560	757	966	225	413	531	517	626	447
Median	33.6	38.5	38.7	38.1	31.2	28.3	30.3	36.1	30.4	39.0
Female	2 400	1 843	1 621	1 952	575	1 716	2 266	1 596	2 570	1 736
Under 5 years	149	118	102	96	42	134	203	104	190	90
5 to 9 years	158	148	95	80	43	121	189	69	189	109
10 to 14 years	160	119	80	66	57	148	159	85	152	117
15 to 19 years	145	108	79	87	46	159	148	82	132	131
20 to 24 years	147	48	97	120	31	124	174	113	275	94
25 to 34 years	395	245	242	334	90	273	375	268	495	185
35 to 44 years	263	350	177	216	58	206	342	209	332	320
45 to 54 years	199	261	160	171	40	180	228	200	266	284
55 to 64 years	220	235	220	190	56	154	193	230	228	197
65 to 74 years	243	165	232	259	66	117	152	147	162	137
75 to 84 years	216	38	117	236	36	76	78	78	110	62
85 years and over	105	8	20	97	10	24	25	11	39	10
3 and 4 years	67	59	45	33	21	47	81	40	73	32
16 years and over	1 898	1 434	1 329	1 700	423	1 282	1 684	1 324	2 013	1 398
18 years and over	1 840	1 387	1 295	1 663	408	1 208	1 629	1 292	1 977	1 328
21 years and over	1 759	1 341	1 247	1 595	383	1 132	1 531	1 237	1 852	1 260
60 years and over	678	323	495	700	142	281	342	351	428	284
62 years and over	638	284	450	663	137	258	313	303	382	245
Median	36.6	39.4	40.5	44.0	32.3	31.2	32.3	38.6	31.3	39.6
Male	1 848	1 780	1 376	1 698	472	1 423	2 087	1 496	2 413	1 663
Median age	30.5	37.5	37.1	34.4	30.1	24.0	28.2	33.8	29.7	37.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 248	3 623	2 997	3 650	1 047	3 139	4 353	3 092	4 983	3 399
In households	4 036	3 596	2 997	3 492	1 047	3 139	4 353	3 085	4 983	3 399
Householder	1 686	1 310	1 339	1 794	392	1 051	1 588	1 341	2 120	1 257
Family householder	1 140	1 140	920	912	254	786	1 203	921	1 394	1 029
Nonfamily householder	546	170	419	882	138	265	385	420	726	228
Living alone	502	158	388	833	123	247	353	387	647	212
Spouse	754	1 050	766	735	117	349	835	794	1 051	923
Child	1 317	1 133	747	744	371	1 238	1 614	815	1 449	1 102
Other relatives	192	81	88	140	129	415	222	76	210	90
Nonrelatives	87	22	57	79	38	86	94	59	153	27
Institutionalized persons	204	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	8	27	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Persons per household	2.39	2.75	2.24	1.95	2.67	2.99	2.74	2.30	2.35	2.70
Persons per family	2.99	2.99	2.74	2.78	3.43	3.55	3.22	2.83	2.94	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	817	407	619	853	189	348	437	387	502	357
In households	642	400	619	853	189	348	437	387	502	357
Householder	471	246	420	661	144	250	306	260	371	223
Nonfamily householder	246	73	170	425	72	123	141	119	195	82
Living alone	240	70	168	418	68	119	135	117	194	81
Spouse	130	128	174	153	33	43	95	98	102	107
Other relatives	34	24	24	37	9	44	30	24	28	26
Nonrelatives	7	2	1	2	3	11	6	5	1	1
Institutionalized persons	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 140	1 140	920	912	254	786	1 203	921	1 394	1 029
With own children under 18 years	544	519	333	311	114	387	635	356	687	450
Number of own children under 18 years	1 000	924	561	513	245	797	1 245	591	1 145	792
Married-couple families	754	1 050	766	735	117	349	835	794	1 051	923
With own children under 18 years	342	473	260	243	50	154	399	297	484	394
Number of own children under 18 years	613	856	457	412	106	312	760	501	833	703
Female householder, no husband present	333	76	121	139	106	374	318	101	272	80
With own children under 18 years	184	38	59	53	55	213	213	47	175	40
Number of own children under 18 years	361	56	85	83	119	449	445	69	272	63
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 360	1 361	1 125	1 466	334	969	1 476	1 221	1 854	1 328
Never married	337	221	192	397	125	424	420	261	438	290
Now married, except separated	788	1 075	783	790	123	379	859	823	1 111	939
Separated	26	4	13	37	25	41	19	14	39	5
Widowed	56	19	22	50	30	46	29	30	42	15
Divorced	153	42	115	192	31	79	149	93	224	79
Females 15 years and over	1 933	1 458	1 344	1 710	433	1 313	1 715	1 338	2 039	1 420
Never married	338	179	188	278	152	439	398	195	353	242
Now married, except separated	788	1 078	780	769	129	376	872	810	1 085	938
Separated	72	7	28	33	24	89	56	11	48	10
Widowed	443	113	204	406	78	227	206	174	251	139
Divorced	292	81	144	224	50	182	183	148	302	91

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.						Hortsville city, Morgan County	
	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	9.0	24.9	23.5	11.7	4.5	—	6.9	8.0
Square miles	3.5	9.6	9.1	4.5	1.8	—	2.7	3.1
AGE								
All persons	251	5 135	7 252	1 015	522	—	1 966	2 737
Under 5 years	22	404	544	43	22	—	134	178
5 to 9 years	26	466	596	62	30	—	135	212
10 to 14 years	14	455	525	75	47	—	146	247
15 to 19 years	19	293	463	71	48	—	149	206
20 to 24 years	7	274	579	39	28	—	106	187
25 to 34 years	55	1 062	1 579	81	42	—	309	423
35 to 44 years	44	1 071	1 237	179	96	—	338	468
45 to 54 years	27	557	807	226	99	—	181	351
55 to 64 years	12	232	449	167	65	—	215	224
65 to 74 years	18	190	285	48	35	—	149	155
75 to 84 years	6	113	166	22	7	—	88	65
85 years and over	1	18	22	2	3	—	16	21
3 and 4 years	10	163	220	21	11	—	50	72
16 years and over	185	3 740	5 497	813	413	—	1 523	2 055
18 years and over	179	3 613	5 319	791	395	—	1 462	1 970
21 years and over	166	3 472	5 008	756	367	—	1 380	1 850
60 years and over	32	424	665	136	75	—	372	340
62 years and over	28	388	595	106	64	—	326	297
Median	31.9	31.9	30.7	43.3	40.8	—	35.1	33.4
Female	128	2 698	3 705	488	251	—	1 014	1 440
Under 5 years	11	217	273	16	13	—	65	92
5 to 9 years	15	222	287	27	11	—	60	102
10 to 14 years	6	236	266	39	19	—	70	128
15 to 19 years	10	154	242	31	23	—	72	98
20 to 24 years	1	156	324	17	12	—	57	95
25 to 34 years	29	552	791	41	21	—	167	223
35 to 44 years	22	556	616	98	49	—	164	250
45 to 54 years	13	246	393	111	52	—	100	183
55 to 64 years	7	135	223	73	27	—	109	118
65 to 74 years	9	124	159	20	19	—	83	94
75 to 84 years	5	86	114	14	4	—	58	40
85 years and over	—	14	17	1	1	—	9	17
3 and 4 years	3	80	107	9	4	—	24	38
16 years and over	93	1 993	2 828	395	204	—	802	1 099
18 years and over	91	1 926	2 736	384	191	—	778	1 056
21 years and over	86	1 843	2 577	370	181	—	734	1 004
60 years and over	17	287	388	59	35	—	209	203
62 years and over	16	266	359	45	30	—	185	182
Median	31.8	32.1	30.8	43.5	41.6	—	35.9	34.4
Male	123	2 437	3 547	527	271	—	952	1 297
Median age	32.3	31.8	30.6	43.0	39.8	—	34.3	32.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	251	5 135	7 252	1 015	522	—	1 966	2 737
In households	251	5 085	6 816	1 015	522	—	1 966	2 720
Householder	87	1 957	2 633	372	180	—	742	1 022
Family householder	75	1 428	1 951	341	161	—	594	812
Nonfamily householder	12	529	682	31	19	—	148	210
Living alone	12	492	585	30	17	—	136	194
Spouse	71	1 264	1 607	326	156	—	489	672
Child	90	1 711	2 258	296	174	—	620	926
Other relatives	3	89	165	18	9	—	88	71
Nonrelatives	—	64	153	3	3	—	27	29
Institutionalized persons	—	50	436	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Persons per household	2.89	2.60	2.59	2.73	2.90	—	2.65	2.66
Persons per family	3.19	3.15	3.07	2.63	3.11	—	3.02	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	25	321	473	72	45	—	253	241
In households	25	319	364	72	45	—	253	241
Householder	17	248	238	42	24	—	170	163
Nonfamily householder	8	155	97	10	7	—	77	77
Living alone	8	153	92	10	6	—	73	75
Spouse	7	55	91	23	15	—	60	54
Other relatives	1	14	33	7	4	—	20	22
Nonrelatives	—	2	2	—	2	—	3	2
Institutionalized persons	—	2	109	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	75	1 428	1 951	341	161	—	594	812
With own children under 18 years	37	832	1 070	123	69	—	268	450
Number of own children under 18 years	72	1 457	1 836	217	124	—	469	738
Married-couple families	71	1 264	1 607	326	156	—	489	672
With own children under 18 years	36	736	836	113	68	—	219	350
Number of own children under 18 years	70	1 319	1 487	200	122	—	375	596
Female householder, no husband present	3	118	274	10	4	—	85	117
With own children under 18 years	1	73	207	8	1	—	42	91
Number of own children under 18 years	2	106	312	15	2	—	86	129
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	93	1 787	2 708	429	215	—	732	982
Never married	13	317	769	77	42	—	148	232
Now married, except separated	72	1 309	1 654	332	161	—	502	684
Separated	—	13	31	5	1	—	3	5
Widowed	3	13	29	4	2	—	21	8
Divorced	5	135	225	11	9	—	58	53
Females 15 years and over	96	2 023	2 879	406	208	—	819	1 118
Never married	13	312	623	48	30	—	134	165
Now married, except separated	71	1 303	1 659	333	160	—	502	688
Separated	1	14	44	1	1	—	14	16
Widowed	8	184	220	15	12	—	91	114
Divorced	3	210	333	9	5	—	78	135

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartselle city, Morgan County—Con.			Remainder of Morgan County				
	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	4.5	13.1	—	1.0	.3	—	3.2	1.9
Square miles	1.8	5.1	—	.4	.1	—	1.2	.7
AGE								
All persons	3 242	2 850	—	9	98	—	629	344
Under 5 years	190	182	—	—	9	—	56	26
5 to 9 years	214	217	—	—	8	—	67	29
10 to 14 years	236	247	—	—	7	—	38	13
15 to 19 years	228	231	—	1	4	—	42	19
20 to 24 years	223	147	—	—	8	—	56	19
25 to 34 years	482	400	—	—	23	—	145	63
35 to 44 years	417	440	—	4	9	—	88	39
45 to 54 years	384	341	—	1	13	—	57	47
55 to 64 years	310	291	—	—	9	—	45	47
65 to 74 years	331	216	—	3	6	—	27	32
75 to 84 years	181	106	—	—	2	—	8	8
85 years and over	46	32	—	—	—	—	—	2
3 and 4 years	80	79	—	—	3	—	24	15
16 years and over	2 561	2 148	—	8	73	—	458	273
18 years and over	2 465	2 057	—	8	71	—	442	264
21 years and over	2 329	1 938	—	8	70	—	421	254
60 years and over	703	501	—	3	12	—	55	63
62 years and over	649	430	—	3	10	—	48	54
Median	36.2	35.0	—	41.5	30.0	—	28.7	35.5
Female	1 736	1 469	—	3	50	—	315	162
Under 5 years	90	91	—	—	7	—	36	13
5 to 9 years	108	105	—	—	3	—	30	15
10 to 14 years	119	120	—	—	5	—	17	6
15 to 19 years	109	109	—	—	1	—	23	9
20 to 24 years	104	70	—	—	5	—	27	11
25 to 34 years	252	198	—	—	10	—	70	26
35 to 44 years	216	235	—	1	7	—	43	19
45 to 54 years	209	175	—	—	7	—	27	20
55 to 64 years	174	152	—	—	4	—	20	22
65 to 74 years	194	124	—	2	1	—	14	15
75 to 84 years	129	63	—	—	—	—	8	5
85 years and over	32	27	—	—	—	—	—	1
3 and 4 years	34	35	—	—	2	—	14	8
16 years and over	1 401	1 126	—	3	35	—	228	127
18 years and over	1 356	1 085	—	3	34	—	220	123
21 years and over	1 287	1 032	—	3	34	—	208	117
60 years and over	442	291	—	2	5	—	32	30
62 years and over	412	253	—	2	3	—	28	27
Median	38.6	36.4	—	68.5	28.5	—	27.9	35.3
Male	1 506	1 381	—	6	48	—	314	182
Median age	33.4	33.2	—	39.0	31.5	—	29.1	36.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 242	2 850	—	9	98	—	629	344
In households	3 242	2 850	—	9	98	—	629	308
Householder	1 323	1 022	—	7	41	—	257	118
Family householder	946	828	—	2	32	—	167	89
Nonfamily householder	377	194	—	5	9	—	90	29
Living alone	359	180	—	5	8	—	74	27
Spouse	775	688	—	1	24	—	115	83
Child	971	987	—	1	29	—	202	87
Other relatives	129	128	—	—	3	—	30	13
Nonrelatives	44	25	—	—	1	—	25	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Persons per household	2.45	2.79	—	1.29	2.39	—	2.45	2.61
Persons per family	2.98	3.18	—	2.00	2.75	—	3.08	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	558	354	—	3	8	—	35	42
In households	558	354	—	3	8	—	35	37
Householder	380	240	—	3	7	—	23	26
Nonfamily householder	183	114	—	3	2	—	8	12
Living alone	182	110	—	3	2	—	8	11
Spouse	138	84	—	—	1	—	9	11
Other relatives	39	27	—	—	—	—	3	—
Nonrelatives	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	946	828	—	2	32	—	167	89
With own children under 18 years	414	394	—	1	16	—	94	40
Number of own children under 18 years	723	727	—	1	25	—	172	69
Married-couple families	775	688	—	1	24	—	115	83
With own children under 18 years	328	332	—	—	10	—	59	36
Number of own children under 18 years	591	621	—	—	16	—	111	62
Female householder, no husband present	137	116	—	—	7	—	39	5
With own children under 18 years	69	52	—	—	5	—	26	3
Number of own children under 18 years	110	92	—	—	8	—	45	6
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 183	1 051	—	6	39	—	236	148
Never married	246	235	—	3	10	—	55	36
Now married, except separated	807	705	—	1	24	—	119	89
Separated	18	10	—	—	1	—	7	5
Widowed	19	21	—	1	2	—	—	5
Divorced	93	80	—	1	2	—	55	13
Females 15 years and over	1 419	1 153	—	3	35	—	232	128
Never married	204	180	—	2	4	—	47	18
Now married, except separated	805	706	—	1	24	—	116	87
Separated	16	20	—	—	—	—	5	4
Widowed	212	152	—	—	—	—	19	13
Divorced	182	95	—	—	7	—	45	6

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 52	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers .....	.2	57.6	35.4	14.6	210.7	61.9	14.7	.1
Square miles .....	.1	22.2	13.7	5.6	81.3	23.9	5.7	—
AGE								
All persons	77	2 733	1 405	1 793	4 880	2 430	667	38
Under 5 years	4	158	91	90	351	141	49	3
5 to 9 years	4	188	118	108	330	186	60	7
10 to 14 years	14	187	113	111	405	191	51	6
15 to 19 years	8	210	116	140	389	189	43	4
20 to 24 years	5	188	92	90	347	143	34	2
25 to 34 years	10	478	215	302	834	388	106	3
35 to 44 years	8	467	230	335	737	412	115	2
45 to 54 years	10	300	184	210	552	312	64	2
55 to 64 years	7	222	139	177	409	250	67	4
65 to 74 years	3	207	75	137	320	132	45	1
75 to 84 years	4	97	27	73	179	73	29	3
85 years and over	—	31	5	20	27	13	4	1
3 and 4 years	1	61	40	37	147	60	21	—
16 years and over	54	2 150	1 066	1 455	3 711	1 879	494	20
18 years and over	51	2 068	1 019	1 408	3 553	1 809	474	20
21 years and over	44	1 944	947	1 317	3 340	1 689	457	18
60 years and over	10	439	172	319	713	323	113	8
62 years and over	8	396	150	291	638	285	97	5
Median	31.8	34.2	32.9	36.5	32.3	34.4	34.1	19.5
Female	38	1 273	701	884	2 420	1 209	334	20
Under 5 years	2	76	44	43	167	59	21	2
5 to 9 years	1	85	66	54	164	90	25	4
10 to 14 years	8	84	56	48	186	92	28	2
15 to 19 years	4	97	58	67	174	91	18	2
20 to 24 years	2	80	37	45	178	75	20	1
25 to 34 years	7	205	104	136	422	197	57	3
35 to 44 years	4	208	125	165	366	202	54	1
45 to 54 years	4	135	81	99	269	165	33	1
55 to 64 years	4	114	68	95	199	122	38	2
65 to 74 years	2	113	41	73	172	71	23	—
75 to 84 years	—	58	17	43	109	40	14	2
85 years and over	—	18	4	16	14	5	3	—
3 and 4 years	1	28	21	19	78	25	7	—
16 years and over	26	1 005	519	724	1 857	950	257	10
18 years and over	24	967	496	699	1 785	914	245	10
21 years and over	22	918	466	659	1 689	859	238	10
60 years and over	3	246	95	180	381	161	61	4
62 years and over	2	221	81	166	348	145	51	2
Median	30.5	35.5	33.2	38.0	32.9	35.0	34.7	19.5
Male	39	1 460	704	909	2 460	1 221	333	18
Median age	33.5	33.3	32.6	35.3	31.7	33.7	33.6	19.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	77	2 733	1 405	1 793	4 880	2 430	667	38
In households	77	2 507	1 405	1 601	4 837	2 430	667	38
Householder	22	897	503	600	1 755	884	246	13
Family householder	18	736	413	474	1 441	740	204	12
Nonfamily householder	4	161	90	126	314	144	42	1
Living alone	4	154	83	107	291	133	39	1
Spouse	13	649	366	407	1 268	669	186	3
Child	35	843	474	513	1 601	759	212	20
Other relatives	7	97	40	47	141	82	18	2
Nonrelatives	—	21	22	34	72	36	5	—
Institutionalized persons	—	226	—	192	43	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.50	2.79	2.79	2.67	2.76	2.75	2.71	2.92
Persons per family	4.06	3.16	3.13	3.04	3.09	3.04	3.04	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	7	335	107	230	526	218	78	5
In households	7	296	107	165	526	218	78	5
Householder	5	191	71	108	352	147	55	3
Nonfamily householder	2	58	33	38	150	56	20	—
Living alone	2	56	31	34	148	55	20	—
Spouse	2	83	29	40	128	54	18	1
Other relatives	—	19	6	12	41	14	5	1
Nonrelatives	—	3	1	5	5	3	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	39	—	65	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	18	736	413	474	1 441	740	204	12
With own children under 18 years	10	352	227	227	693	341	106	7
Number of own children under 18 years	20	605	359	355	1 215	573	180	18
Married-couple families	13	649	366	407	1 268	669	186	3
With own children under 18 years	6	316	197	200	614	304	95	1
Number of own children under 18 years	8	545	314	313	1 085	519	165	3
Female householder, no husband present	4	67	34	50	123	56	14	7
With own children under 18 years	4	25	24	21	59	26	9	4
Number of own children under 18 years	12	43	38	34	103	41	12	11
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	28	1 172	548	745	1 891	944	247	10
Never married	7	310	122	196	394	176	42	4
Now married, except separated	15	718	374	438	1 293	682	187	3
Separated	2	20	5	8	14	6	—	—
Widowed	2	18	8	17	49	22	3	—
Divorced	2	106	39	86	141	58	15	3
Females 15 years and over	27	1 028	535	739	1 903	968	260	12
Never married	7	182	73	127	267	130	29	5
Now married, except separated	14	668	378	445	1 298	685	188	3
Separated	2	7	6	15	19	10	3	1
Widowed	—	114	44	90	194	75	26	—
Divorced	4	57	34	62	125	68	14	3

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.						
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	26.1	4.0	54.0	168.6	213.3	248.2	247.3
Square miles	10.1	1.5	20.9	65.1	82.4	95.8	95.5
AGE							
All persons	1 230	89	3 121	4 262	4 586	4 444	7 707
Under 5 years	97	4	218	310	281	298	543
5 to 9 years	79	—	213	285	306	321	563
10 to 14 years	80	2	237	335	320	366	582
15 to 19 years	88	6	255	348	302	358	586
20 to 24 years	102	9	215	321	298	273	508
25 to 34 years	215	9	554	698	668	694	1 398
35 to 44 years	172	7	511	731	645	683	1 169
45 to 54 years	138	19	404	500	504	486	938
55 to 64 years	110	16	272	366	439	417	721
65 to 74 years	82	9	156	228	360	314	461
75 to 84 years	57	8	78	124	314	191	195
85 years and over	10	—	8	16	149	43	43
3 and 4 years	40	—	86	128	124	118	201
16 years and over	961	83	2 405	3 260	3 610	3 388	5 874
18 years and over	917	78	2 303	3 129	3 488	3 232	5 646
21 years and over	875	75	2 154	2 929	3 320	3 052	5 328
60 years and over	212	26	358	560	1 035	740	1 042
62 years and over	187	22	320	473	956	654	896
Median	32.1	50.1	32.6	32.3	36.8	33.8	32.7
Female	620	42	1 572	2 125	2 362	2 252	3 782
Under 5 years	44	2	114	147	141	159	246
5 to 9 years	32	—	117	127	131	133	255
10 to 14 years	38	—	119	164	160	185	274
15 to 19 years	50	2	111	160	130	179	270
20 to 24 years	56	3	95	179	144	145	249
25 to 34 years	102	3	290	367	329	336	694
35 to 44 years	84	7	264	355	327	348	583
45 to 54 years	65	9	210	245	245	241	471
55 to 64 years	61	7	132	182	227	209	353
65 to 74 years	45	5	74	123	202	178	247
75 to 84 years	37	4	42	68	204	116	114
85 years and over	6	—	4	8	122	23	26
3 and 4 years	18	—	54	64	72	63	101
16 years and over	500	40	1 204	1 659	1 905	1 742	2 946
18 years and over	476	39	1 158	1 593	1 849	1 658	2 834
21 years and over	453	37	1 092	1 496	1 774	1 569	2 690
60 years and over	123	13	183	296	640	412	571
62 years and over	108	12	162	251	595	369	490
Median	33.3	51.5	32.6	32.9	39.6	34.7	33.4
Male	610	47	1 549	2 137	2 224	2 192	3 925
Median age	30.9	49.8	32.5	31.6	34.1	33.1	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	1 230	89	3 121	4 262	4 586	4 444	7 707
In households	1 230	89	3 121	4 252	4 257	4 444	7 702
Householder	482	42	1 102	1 536	1 580	1 618	2 880
Family householder	375	30	943	1 275	1 271	1 327	2 267
Nonfamily householder	107	12	159	261	309	291	613
Living alone	104	11	133	239	284	274	544
Spouse	328	27	837	1 103	1 096	1 163	1 919
Child	377	14	1 034	1 384	1 360	1 470	2 481
Other relatives	31	5	106	167	161	141	283
Nonrelatives	12	1	42	62	60	52	139
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	291	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	10	38	—	5
Persons per household	2.55	2.12	2.83	2.77	2.69	2.75	2.67
Persons per family	2.96	2.53	3.10	3.08	3.06	3.09	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	149	17	242	368	823	548	699
In households	149	17	242	368	542	548	699
Householder	105	11	158	248	367	380	485
Nonfamily householder	45	4	49	99	147	159	214
Living alone	45	4	46	97	145	153	205
Spouse	37	6	63	85	141	125	148
Other relatives	5	—	20	33	33	30	59
Nonrelatives	2	—	1	2	1	13	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	271	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	375	30	943	1 275	1 271	1 327	2 267
With own children under 18 years	175	7	468	622	578	622	1 126
Number of own children under 18 years	302	9	761	1 041	1 013	1 130	1 916
Married-couple families	328	27	837	1 103	1 096	1 163	1 919
With own children under 18 years	151	5	413	537	493	557	937
Number of own children under 18 years	262	6	689	922	878	1 020	1 636
Female householder, no husband present	34	1	69	122	123	121	233
With own children under 18 years	17	1	39	66	55	44	130
Number of own children under 18 years	27	1	50	94	88	73	197
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	468	43	1 231	1 645	1 749	1 684	3 012
Never married	82	11	262	342	371	325	646
Now married, except separated	335	28	858	1 134	1 165	1 194	1 977
Separated	6	—	7	14	24	19	43
Widowed	13	1	30	37	52	46	73
Divorced	32	3	74	118	137	100	273
Females 15 years and over	506	40	1 222	1 687	1 930	1 775	3 007
Never married	67	4	187	251	239	260	418
Now married, except separated	336	28	863	1 132	1 153	1 196	1 978
Separated	5	1	11	18	26	18	33
Widowed	61	3	84	150	393	217	308
Divorced	37	4	77	136	119	84	270

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County			
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	8NA 9791	8NA 9792	8NA 9793	8NA 9794
AGE									
All persons	113 685	24 563	89 122	40 127	10 024	799	3 044	3 811	3 151
Under 5 years	7 596	1 721	5 875	2 616	627	60	203	255	214
5 to 9 years	7 793	1 540	6 253	2 793	706	48	179	234	163
10 to 14 years	7 883	1 554	6 329	2 596	811	54	197	243	157
15 to 19 years	7 951	1 797	6 154	2 436	742	52	226	292	220
20 to 24 years	7 703	1 940	5 763	2 545	606	70	222	299	218
25 to 34 years	19 035	4 029	15 006	6 977	1 487	131	474	580	462
35 to 44 years	17 245	3 333	13 912	6 259	1 562	104	397	516	441
45 to 54 years	13 584	2 997	10 587	4 809	1 189	99	360	532	298
55 to 64 years	10 952	2 461	8 491	3 902	985	86	325	395	347
65 to 74 years	8 266	1 896	6 370	3 079	796	64	280	272	325
75 to 84 years	4 519	1 035	3 484	1 680	402	26	153	159	220
85 years and over	1 158	260	898	435	111	5	28	34	86
3 and 4 years	3 054	659	2 395	1 064	264	16	87	92	88
16 years and over	88 839	19 430	69 409	31 652	7 725	633	2 425	3 030	2 565
18 years and over	85 632	18 702	66 930	30 678	7 416	608	2 322	2 920	2 473
21 years and over	80 902	17 567	63 335	29 162	7 002	573	2 197	2 725	2 353
60 years and over	19 189	4 382	14 807	7 049	1 798	135	622	638	830
62 years and over	17 108	3 884	13 224	6 355	1 596	129	556	572	740
Median	34.4	34.1	34.4	35.1	35.2	32.9	35.6	35.0	38.3
Female	57 953	12 352	45 601	20 950	5 259	389	1 572	1 916	1 648
Under 5 years	3 694	793	2 901	1 305	316	33	86	129	85
5 to 9 years	3 685	716	2 969	1 352	344	15	88	111	82
10 to 14 years	3 825	754	3 071	1 260	411	24	96	122	71
15 to 19 years	3 817	875	2 942	1 196	356	27	116	133	112
20 to 24 years	3 933	968	2 965	1 366	299	33	111	147	106
25 to 34 years	9 424	1 968	7 456	3 471	766	65	224	280	234
35 to 44 years	8 718	1 669	7 049	3 186	814	53	202	267	221
45 to 54 years	6 806	1 473	5 333	2 450	625	47	190	265	138
55 to 64 years	5 686	1 262	4 424	2 111	520	38	166	198	193
65 to 74 years	4 642	1 043	3 599	1 787	466	35	175	137	194
75 to 84 years	2 893	649	2 244	1 132	261	17	98	103	146
85 years and over	830	182	648	334	81	2	20	24	66
3 and 4 years	1 495	298	1 197	520	123	7	33	45	34
16 years and over	46 005	9 941	36 064	16 797	4 115	316	1 286	1 538	1 387
18 years and over	44 441	9 596	34 845	16 312	3 972	305	1 239	1 484	1 340
21 years and over	42 155	9 026	33 129	15 556	3 769	285	1 167	1 392	1 272
60 years and over	11 134	2 491	8 643	4 272	1 068	72	380	353	513
62 years and over	10 036	2 233	7 803	3 894	965	68	339	321	464
Median	35.6	35.6	35.6	36.6	36.5	34.5	38.2	36.4	40.6
Male	55 732	12 211	43 521	19 177	4 765	410	1 472	1 895	1 503
Median age	33.2	32.9	33.3	33.7	33.7	32.3	33.4	33.6	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	113 685	24 563	89 122	40 127	10 024	799	3 044	3 811	3 151
In households	112 109	24 418	87 691	39 386	10 008	799	3 037	3 811	3 013
Householder	43 522	9 365	34 157	16 217	3 841	310	1 217	1 433	1 265
Family householder	33 370	7 383	25 987	11 557	2 984	237	912	1 163	879
Nonfamily householder	10 152	1 982	8 170	4 660	857	73	305	270	386
Living alone	9 347	1 862	7 485	4 267	808	68	292	251	374
Spouse	28 783	6 483	22 300	9 780	2 515	208	758	1 039	752
Child	34 488	7 369	27 119	11 534	3 202	239	901	1 152	819
Other relatives	3 654	904	2 750	1 161	345	32	131	148	148
Nonrelatives	1 662	297	1 365	694	105	10	30	39	29
Institutionalized persons	1 445	145	1 300	702	—	—	7	—	138
Other persons in group quarters	131	—	131	39	16	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.58	2.63	2.57	2.43	2.61	2.61	2.53	2.68	2.38
Persons per family	3.01	3.03	3.01	2.94	3.03	3.06	3.00	3.04	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	13 943	3 191	10 752	5 194	1 309	95	461	465	631
In households	13 205	3 094	10 111	4 914	1 309	95	461	465	534
Householder	9 135	2 163	6 972	3 450	888	69	320	316	384
Family householder	4 154	993	3 161	1 688	416	34	166	143	210
Nonfamily householder	4 060	972	3 088	1 653	409	33	163	137	206
Living alone	3 166	717	2 449	1 171	326	21	102	105	116
Spouse	812	193	619	264	89	4	37	39	32
Other relatives	92	27	71	29	6	1	2	5	2
Nonrelatives	718	97	621	273	—	—	—	—	97
Institutionalized persons	20	—	20	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	33 370	7 383	25 987	11 557	2 984	237	912	1 163	879
With own children under 18 years	15 450	3 343	12 107	5 160	1 422	108	394	530	374
Number of own children under 18 years	26 078	5 368	20 710	8 840	2 463	177	659	806	609
Married-couple families	28 722	6 424	22 298	9 778	2 513	212	761	1 023	735
With own children under 18 years	13 154	2 915	10 239	4 264	1 168	103	323	464	312
Number of own children under 18 years	22 586	4 732	17 854	7 463	2 064	167	556	719	518
Female householder, no husband present	3 512	709	2 803	1 407	379	18	116	109	103
With own children under 18 years	1 792	324	1 468	747	215	4	59	52	49
Number of own children under 18 years	2 778	495	2 283	1 164	347	8	88	70	74
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	43 664	9 659	34 005	15 089	3 692	320	1 163	1 525	1 207
Never married	9 030	1 879	7 151	3 221	768	57	229	301	243
Now married, except separated	29 758	6 739	23 019	10 092	2 582	220	807	1 073	792
Separated	465	108	357	169	30	1	10	20	12
Widowed	949	242	707	296	58	17	30	25	52
Divorced	3 462	691	2 771	1 311	254	25	87	106	108
Females 15 years and over	46 749	10 089	36 660	17 033	4 188	317	1 302	1 554	1 410
Never married	6 698	1 333	5 365	2 626	589	44	179	198	198
Now married, except separated	29 573	6 605	22 968	10 062	2 582	215	790	1 056	775
Separated	564	119	445	224	55	4	17	15	22
Widowed	5 841	1 340	4 501	2 275	520	40	222	186	296
Divorced	4 073	692	3 381	1 846	442	14	94	99	119

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County		
	8NA 9795	8NA 9797	Tract 1	Tract 6	Tract 7
AGE					
All persons	4 538	1 361	3 497	712	2 977
Under 5 years	365	88	216	63	196
5 to 9 years	319	75	199	65	207
10 to 14 years	315	82	214	36	152
15 to 19 years	370	76	200	49	179
20 to 24 years	392	117	202	62	208
25 to 34 years	785	251	581	142	489
35 to 44 years	671	173	425	101	416
45 to 54 years	543	154	328	66	375
55 to 64 years	363	173	340	55	336
65 to 74 years	278	103	379	44	275
75 to 84 years	112	54	292	26	117
85 years and over	25	15	121	3	27
3 and 4 years	128	32	98	26	78
16 years and over	3 466	1 109	2 820	536	2 397
18 years and over	3 327	1 078	2 743	518	2 323
21 years and over	3 096	1 016	2 625	491	2 193
60 years and over	573	256	955	93	567
62 years and over	513	223	895	88	510
Median	31.0	34.4	37.7	30.4	36.2
Female	2 238	650	1 966	351	1 492
Under 5 years	159	39	97	35	89
5 to 9 years	146	35	101	32	87
10 to 14 years	159	34	110	14	60
15 to 19 years	182	37	104	27	88
20 to 24 years	202	57	107	27	109
25 to 34 years	389	117	305	64	226
35 to 44 years	339	76	207	51	216
45 to 54 years	250	84	182	31	189
55 to 64 years	186	78	207	27	188
65 to 74 years	147	54	238	24	147
75 to 84 years	64	30	208	18	71
85 years and over	15	9	100	1	22
3 and 4 years	57	13	44	12	38
16 years and over	1 732	538	1 631	265	1 242
18 years and over	1 658	524	1 590	256	1 209
21 years and over	1 556	494	1 533	239	1 145
60 years and over	310	134	652	54	324
62 years and over	278	119	616	51	298
Median	31.6	35.4	42.3	31.2	38.9
Male	2 300	711	1 531	361	1 485
Median age	30.6	33.4	34.0	29.9	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	4 538	1 361	3 497	712	2 977
In households	4 538	1 361	3 305	712	2 946
Householder	1 609	539	1 469	296	1 187
Family householder	1 376	437	950	194	866
Nonfamily householder	233	102	519	102	321
Living alone	209	94	479	85	293
Spouse	1 232	380	692	133	713
Child	1 489	379	916	210	835
Other relatives	145	42	152	44	145
Nonrelatives	63	21	76	29	66
Institutionalized persons	—	—	187	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	5	—	31
Persons per household	2.85	2.62	2.25	2.41	2.48
Persons per family	3.12	2.95	2.85	3.02	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	415	172	792	73	419
In households	415	172	628	73	415
Householder	279	120	462	49	293
Nonfamily householder	98	44	245	20	136
Living alone	93	44	239	20	129
Spouse	114	41	129	16	96
Other relatives	16	10	30	8	22
Nonrelatives	6	1	7	—	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	164	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	1 376	437	950	194	866
With own children under 18 years	689	180	390	94	345
Number of own children under 18 years	1 112	262	659	171	585
Married-couple families	1 224	390	691	133	712
With own children under 18 years	612	165	284	60	278
Number of own children under 18 years	994	241	484	118	471
Female householder, no husband present	109	33	211	45	122
With own children under 18 years	54	11	90	26	57
Number of own children under 18 years	89	14	155	42	99
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 765	574	1 210	278	1 166
Never married	331	108	274	69	263
Now married, except separated	1 274	404	721	138	735
Separated	21	11	21	5	16
Widowed	21	13	56	3	26
Divorced	118	38	138	63	126
Females 15 years and over	1 774	542	1 658	270	1 256
Never married	242	51	230	44	183
Now married, except separated	1 243	380	722	135	745
Separated	19	9	38	6	25
Widowed	139	77	423	34	177
Divorced	131	25	245	51	126

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.		Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County			
	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
AGE						
All persons	8 229	4 987	3 488	2 685	4 362	6 540
Under 5 years	576	287	216	177	333	488
5 to 9 years	624	354	199	183	332	522
10 to 14 years	573	379	214	141	252	464
15 to 19 years	545	361	199	163	249	417
20 to 24 years	610	272	202	193	400	525
25 to 34 years	1 703	719	581	436	849	1 420
35 to 44 years	1 416	864	421	384	595	1 100
45 to 54 years	946	684	327	336	475	748
55 to 64 years	583	587	340	293	386	413
65 to 74 years	399	291	376	245	270	267
75 to 84 years	220	159	292	109	169	155
85 years and over	34	30	121	25	52	21
3 and 4 years	236	125	98	66	119	200
16 years and over	6 348	3 897	2 812	2 162	3 401	4 984
18 years and over	6 150	3 757	2 735	2 096	3 304	4 831
21 years and over	5 779	3 545	2 617	1 973	3 114	4 544
60 years and over	915	749	952	508	684	619
62 years and over	823	643	892	459	614	555
Median	31.9	36.5	37.7	36.2	31.9	30.9
Female	4 184	2 493	1 963	1 357	2 257	3 354
Under 5 years	286	135	97	80	151	244
5 to 9 years	309	165	101	76	162	257
10 to 14 years	281	188	110	55	128	234
15 to 19 years	278	174	104	80	111	218
20 to 24 years	341	139	107	100	226	296
25 to 34 years	834	367	305	206	403	706
35 to 44 years	704	431	206	201	298	551
45 to 54 years	459	356	182	171	250	367
55 to 64 years	296	278	207	168	226	206
65 to 74 years	221	153	236	133	155	151
75 to 84 years	148	93	208	66	108	108
85 years and over	27	14	100	21	39	16
3 and 4 years	114	56	44	32	59	96
16 years and over	3 248	1 966	1 628	1 133	1 794	2 572
18 years and over	3 146	1 898	1 587	1 103	1 761	2 493
21 years and over	2 962	1 797	1 530	1 044	1 658	2 346
60 years and over	532	376	650	296	418	366
62 years and over	491	328	614	272	372	339
Median	32.2	36.9	42.3	39.2	33.5	31.0
Male	4 045	2 494	1 525	1 328	2 105	3 186
Median age	31.5	36.0	33.9	33.4	30.7	30.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	8 229	4 987	3 488	2 685	4 362	6 540
In households	7 710	4 987	3 296	2 685	4 362	6 177
Householder	2 986	1 842	1 462	1 083	1 848	2 410
Family householder	2 241	1 561	948	788	1 238	1 786
Nonfamily householder	745	281	514	295	610	624
Living alone	638	262	474	269	547	535
Spouse	1 884	1 411	691	639	960	1 493
Child	2 511	1 524	915	764	1 248	2 019
Other relatives	157	153	152	140	184	116
Nonrelatives	172	57	76	59	122	139
Institutionalized persons	519	—	187	—	—	363
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	5	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.59	2.71	2.25	2.48	2.36	2.57
Persons per family	3.04	2.99	2.85	2.95	2.93	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	653	480	789	379	491	443
In households	491	480	625	379	491	336
Householder	321	315	459	268	363	218
Nonfamily householder	126	119	242	124	190	89
Living alone	119	115	236	118	189	85
Spouse	126	128	129	85	100	88
Other relatives	38	31	30	22	27	28
Nonrelatives	6	6	7	4	1	2
Institutionalized persons	162	—	164	—	—	107
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	2 241	1 561	948	788	1 238	1 786
With own children under 18 years	1 185	674	389	312	583	964
Number of own children under 18 years	1 977	1 154	658	527	969	1 635
Married-couple families	1 890	1 412	690	637	959	1 497
With own children under 18 years	963	603	284	247	427	768
Number of own children under 18 years	1 655	1 033	484	415	731	1 348
Female householder, no husband present	276	114	211	120	222	231
With own children under 18 years	194	55	90	56	135	174
Number of own children under 18 years	286	103	155	98	208	259
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	3 148	1 962	1 204	1 038	1 629	2 447
Never married	832	350	271	236	350	654
Now married, except separated	1 954	1 444	720	655	1 009	1 533
Separated	29	14	21	13	30	23
Widowed	40	41	55	21	37	26
Divorced	293	113	137	113	203	211
Females 15 years and over	3 308	2 005	1 655	1 146	1 816	2 619
Never married	645	256	228	172	273	529
Now married, except separated	1 966	1 444	721	666	992	1 540
Separated	47	19	38	22	33	34
Widowed	283	155	423	165	244	205
Divorced	367	131	245	121	274	311

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County			Lawrence County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County	
			Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hortsville city	8NA 9791	8NA 9792	8NA 9794	Tract 1	Tract 5
AGE										
All persons	14 879	4 798	10 081	8 036	683	1 131	2 637	614	750	993
Under 5 years	1 417	440	977	845	51	95	266	38	96	83
5 to 9 years	1 378	422	956	790	62	88	247	48	109	82
10 to 14 years	1 546	509	1 037	871	53	107	302	46	118	103
15 to 19 years	1 461	533	928	747	66	122	323	50	80	72
20 to 24 years	1 219	419	800	663	50	93	232	59	59	62
25 to 34 years	2 510	712	1 798	1 410	117	201	360	74	133	153
35 to 44 years	1 932	602	1 330	1 052	86	153	341	59	81	103
45 to 54 years	1 130	379	751	575	56	92	191	64	26	72
55 to 64 years	858	268	590	445	48	63	131	56	21	82
65 to 74 years	776	275	501	352	54	64	133	61	9	109
75 to 84 years	504	188	316	213	36	43	89	41	10	57
85 years and over	148	51	97	73	4	10	22	18	8	15
3 and 4 years	533	165	368	320	15	28	106	14	41	36
16 years and over	10 228	3 316	6 912	5 367	503	817	1 749	474	409	704
18 years and over	9 633	3 095	6 538	5 059	481	767	1 614	451	379	679
21 years and over	8 828	2 799	6 029	4 653	442	697	1 453	413	335	642
60 years and over	1 843	657	1 186	842	114	153	320	142	40	224
62 years and over	1 686	605	1 081	771	102	139	292	136	36	215
Median	26.6	25.8	26.9	25.7	29.8	27.9	23.8	33.5	18.2	31.3
Female	7 910	2 545	5 365	4 338	358	600	1 383	338	432	552
Under 5 years	699	214	485	429	20	50	129	17	52	42
5 to 9 years	683	220	463	383	25	52	121	24	56	41
10 to 14 years	765	265	500	418	22	57	152	26	50	56
15 to 19 years	679	238	441	361	31	56	137	28	41	44
20 to 24 years	640	213	427	355	25	47	124	23	39	26
25 to 34 years	1 411	400	1 011	818	68	100	210	45	88	88
35 to 44 years	1 033	328	705	570	44	85	189	30	56	55
45 to 54 years	625	206	419	334	35	48	106	34	17	38
55 to 64 years	509	154	355	269	28	33	73	35	13	54
65 to 74 years	459	161	298	219	28	39	79	35	7	63
75 to 84 years	309	116	193	135	28	28	50	30	8	35
85 years and over	98	30	68	47	4	5	13	11	5	10
3 and 4 years	275	80	195	171	7	11	53	7	23	21
16 years and over	5 627	1 805	3 822	3 032	283	431	959	265	266	403
18 years and over	5 352	1 703	3 649	2 886	273	403	902	252	249	389
21 years and over	4 963	1 561	3 402	2 685	259	377	817	236	225	366
60 years and over	1 118	390	728	524	75	92	184	91	28	137
62 years and over	1 017	356	661	483	65	83	168	85	24	132
Median	28.3	27.7	28.5	27.6	32.8	28.7	25.8	37.5	22.2	32.2
Male	6 969	2 253	4 716	3 698	325	531	1 254	276	318	441
Median age	24.4	23.8	24.7	23.1	25.7	27.2	21.4	29.0	14.5	30.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	14 879	4 798	10 081	8 036	683	1 131	2 637	614	750	993
In households	14 548	4 776	9 772	7 894	682	1 131	2 637	592	733	993
Householder	4 886	1 523	3 363	2 709	243	354	806	234	222	371
Family householder	3 607	1 145	2 462	1 978	174	280	616	149	191	239
Nonfamily householder	1 279	378	901	731	69	74	190	85	31	132
Living alone	1 165	346	819	667	58	68	177	77	28	117
Spouse	1 856	654	1 202	915	90	193	341	66	60	106
Child	6 013	1 975	4 038	3 331	265	437	1 148	203	401	351
Other relatives	1 424	506	918	729	66	120	295	66	39	127
Nonrelatives	369	118	251	210	18	27	47	23	11	38
Institutionalized persons	314	22	292	139	—	—	—	22	14	—
Other persons in group quarters	17	—	17	3	1	—	—	—	3	—
Persons per household	2.98	3.13	2.91	2.92	2.82	3.19	3.27	2.53	3.33	2.68
Persons per family	3.58	3.74	3.51	3.53	3.43	3.67	3.90	3.25	3.66	3.44
Persons 65 years and over	1 428	514	914	638	94	117	244	120	27	181
In households	1 373	500	873	626	94	117	244	106	17	181
Householder	989	361	628	459	65	77	180	80	12	139
Nonfamily householder	477	173	304	230	35	33	87	44	4	71
Living alone	455	167	288	221	31	33	85	41	4	67
Spouse	199	80	119	82	10	23	35	15	1	30
Other relatives	153	53	100	69	16	16	28	8	4	9
Nonrelatives	32	6	26	16	3	1	1	3	—	3
Institutionalized persons	53	14	39	12	—	—	—	14	10	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	3 607	1 145	2 462	1 978	174	280	616	149	191	239
With own children under 18 years	2 108	656	1 452	1 213	91	150	382	65	154	107
Number of own children under 18 years	4 337	1 365	2 972	2 509	165	293	828	110	341	231
Married-couple families	1 862	651	1 211	925	90	191	342	66	63	106
With own children under 18 years	1 064	378	686	548	48	113	218	20	57	45
Number of own children under 18 years	2 200	783	1 417	1 146	91	228	470	32	128	97
Female householder, no husband present	1 501	428	1 073	910	75	76	240	71	122	104
With own children under 18 years	955	258	697	609	39	33	153	43	94	55
Number of own children under 18 years	1 983	549	1 434	1 262	69	60	339	76	206	118
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	4 775	1 581	3 194	2 422	226	400	841	211	153	312
Never married	2 011	666	1 345	1 043	85	151	369	88	66	120
Now married, except separated	2 003	689	1 314	984	96	204	358	74	66	110
Separated	182	54	128	100	6	13	28	8	5	23
Widowed	193	66	127	91	11	14	37	10	1	30
Divorced	386	106	280	204	28	18	49	31	15	29
Females 15 years and over	5 763	1 846	3 917	3 108	291	441	981	271	274	413
Never married	2 021	643	1 378	1 130	91	127	366	88	110	147
Now married, except separated	1 975	690	1 285	979	95	204	360	70	63	118
Separated	308	70	238	211	11	11	44	9	34	24
Widowed	791	269	522	394	47	60	132	60	20	77
Divorced	668	174	494	394	47	39	79	44	47	47

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.			Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County					
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	3 042	1 682	641	750	993	2 958	1 631	528	552
Under 5 years	277	224	47	96	83	267	217	74	47
5 to 9 years	262	215	52	109	82	250	210	41	48
10 to 14 years	312	218	43	118	103	304	216	36	41
15 to 19 years	306	172	49	80	72	301	169	34	38
20 to 24 years	233	125	58	59	62	229	121	88	53
25 to 34 years	455	272	150	133	153	426	263	159	132
35 to 44 years	363	244	110	81	103	355	237	58	93
45 to 54 years	282	105	51	26	72	279	97	25	42
55 to 64 years	242	47	38	21	82	238	43	7	32
65 to 74 years	170	31	18	9	109	169	29	4	15
75 to 84 years	102	23	17	10	57	102	23	2	10
85 years and over	38	6	8	8	15	38	6	—	1
3 and 4 years	100	92	14	41	36	96	89	21	14
16 years and over	2 131	982	491	409	704	2 078	945	370	411
18 years and over	1 989	918	468	379	679	1 939	882	363	390
21 years and over	1 838	827	439	335	642	1 789	794	331	367
60 years and over	415	82	62	40	224	411	78	9	42
62 years and over	373	75	56	36	215	371	72	7	36
Median	27.8	20.5	29.3	18.2	31.3	28.0	20.1	24.7	28.2
Female	1 674	914	317	432	552	1 621	887	270	272
Under 5 years	133	123	23	52	42	124	119	36	23
5 to 9 years	119	111	18	56	41	114	107	25	17
10 to 14 years	151	102	22	50	56	146	101	17	21
15 to 19 years	155	68	26	41	44	152	67	18	20
20 to 24 years	122	75	28	39	26	118	73	46	28
25 to 34 years	279	172	76	88	88	260	166	84	69
35 to 44 years	197	143	54	56	55	193	139	25	44
45 to 54 years	175	59	26	17	38	174	57	12	20
55 to 64 years	147	25	20	13	54	145	23	2	16
65 to 74 years	107	20	10	7	63	106	19	3	8
75 to 84 years	66	12	8	8	35	66	12	2	5
85 years and over	23	4	6	5	10	23	4	—	1
3 and 4 years	49	51	7	23	21	46	49	13	7
16 years and over	1 241	560	249	266	403	1 208	542	189	208
18 years and over	1 168	535	236	249	389	1 136	518	187	197
21 years and over	1 097	495	223	225	366	1 066	479	166	186
60 years and over	259	47	34	28	137	257	45	6	21
62 years and over	235	42	32	24	132	234	41	6	19
Median	30.3	23.3	30.3	22.2	32.2	30.9	23.1	24.4	28.4
Male	1 368	768	324	318	441	1 337	744	258	280
Median age	23.5	18.0	28.5	14.5	30.4	23.4	17.6	24.9	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 042	1 682	641	750	993	2 958	1 631	528	552
In households	3 042	1 677	533	733	993	2 958	1 631	528	479
Householder	1 009	509	197	222	371	979	495	238	177
Family householder	757	418	143	191	239	735	407	134	128
Nonfamily householder	252	91	54	31	132	244	88	104	49
Living alone	235	85	47	28	117	228	82	91	43
Spouse	328	197	87	60	106	315	189	76	76
Child	1 227	847	195	401	351	1 190	831	166	179
Other relatives	399	90	41	39	127	396	82	21	35
Nonrelatives	79	34	13	11	38	78	34	27	12
Institutionalized persons	—	—	108	14	—	—	—	—	73
Other persons in group quarters	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.02	3.31	2.71	3.33	2.68	3.02	3.31	2.24	2.71
Persons per family	3.58	3.73	3.27	3.66	3.44	3.58	3.73	2.98	3.28
Persons 65 years and over	310	60	43	27	181	309	58	6	26
In households	310	59	31	17	181	309	58	6	24
Householder	224	39	21	12	139	224	38	4	18
Nonfamily householder	111	17	9	4	71	111	17	3	8
Living alone	107	17	7	4	67	107	17	3	7
Spouse	36	10	4	1	30	35	10	1	3
Other relatives	39	8	5	4	9	39	8	1	3
Nonrelatives	11	2	1	—	3	11	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	757	418	143	191	239	735	407	134	128
With own children under 18 years	385	323	83	154	107	370	316	86	78
Number of own children under 18 years	795	710	154	341	231	762	699	149	145
Married-couple families	329	199	87	63	106	316	191	77	77
With own children under 18 years	151	151	47	57	45	144	146	44	43
Number of own children under 18 years	302	339	94	128	97	291	333	77	88
Female householder, no husband present	368	201	47	122	104	360	198	45	42
With own children under 18 years	213	159	33	94	55	206	157	36	32
Number of own children under 18 years	452	350	54	206	118	435	345	62	51
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	920	447	245	153	312	900	428	185	205
Never married	407	191	126	66	120	403	182	70	108
Now married, except separated	356	204	93	66	110	342	196	84	80
Separated	43	8	9	5	23	41	6	9	7
Widowed	43	8	6	1	30	43	8	4	3
Divorced	71	36	11	15	29	71	36	18	7
Females 15 years and over	1 271	578	254	274	413	1 237	560	192	211
Never married	442	231	99	110	147	429	224	73	89
Now married, except separated	354	207	92	63	118	341	199	78	79
Separated	88	35	10	34	24	87	34	14	8
Widowed	212	42	26	20	77	211	41	5	14
Divorced	175	63	27	47	47	169	62	22	21

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County			
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	8NA 9793	8NA 9795
AGE				
All persons	2 434	2 124	406	414
Under 5 years	149	126	32	25
5 to 9 years	356	332	64	70
10 to 14 years	453	415	72	87
15 to 19 years	307	281	48	51
20 to 24 years	98	78	20	11
25 to 34 years	358	313	70	70
35 to 44 years	435	377	62	61
45 to 54 years	170	131	28	22
55 to 64 years	57	39	6	11
65 to 74 years	35	20	3	4
75 to 84 years	15	11	—	2
85 years and over	1	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	75	66	18	14
16 years and over	1 411	1 191	228	219
18 years and over	1 269	1 061	201	197
21 years and over	1 144	948	183	179
60 years and over	75	51	7	13
62 years and over	66	43	6	11
Median	18.9	18.0	17.9	16.9
Female	1 241	1 099	197	216
Under 5 years	75	63	12	12
5 to 9 years	175	163	26	34
10 to 14 years	228	211	33	49
15 to 19 years	134	120	24	19
20 to 24 years	47	38	9	5
25 to 34 years	227	208	45	48
35 to 44 years	219	194	29	33
45 to 54 years	82	63	13	9
55 to 64 years	26	19	4	5
65 to 74 years	19	12	1	1
75 to 84 years	8	7	—	1
85 years and over	1	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	44	37	8	8
16 years and over	740	640	122	115
18 years and over	671	579	105	109
21 years and over	619	533	98	101
60 years and over	37	28	4	5
62 years and over	33	24	4	4
Median	20.8	19.5	20.9	18.2
Male	1 193	1 025	209	198
Median age	18.0	17.1	16.4	16.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	2 434	2 124	406	414
In households	2 429	2 124	406	414
Householder	637	516	101	97
Family householder	596	499	98	95
Nonfamily householder	41	17	3	2
Living alone	38	16	2	2
Spouse	421	368	71	71
Child	1 296	1 177	224	233
Other relatives	61	51	5	13
Nonrelatives	14	12	5	—
Institutionalized persons	5	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.54	3.69	3.72	3.81
Persons per family	3.69	3.76	3.76	3.81
Persons 65 years and over	51	32	4	6
In households	51	32	4	6
Householder	34	20	3	4
Nonfamily householder	11	7	—	1
Living alone	11	7	—	1
Spouse	12	9	1	1
Other relatives	5	3	—	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	596	499	98	95
With own children under 18 years	489	427	89	78
Number of own children under 18 years	1 122	1 025	199	210
Married-couple families	514	435	88	84
With own children under 18 years	424	376	82	68
Number of own children under 18 years	1 000	928	185	193
Female householder, no husband present	61	51	9	8
With own children under 18 years	47	40	6	8
Number of own children under 18 years	88	74	12	13
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	713	589	112	111
Never married	223	199	35	37
Now married, except separated	443	363	74	66
Separated	8	4	1	1
Widowed	4	3	1	—
Divorced	35	20	1	7
Females 15 years and over	763	662	126	121
Never married	161	141	28	22
Now married, except separated	510	451	87	89
Separated	8	5	2	—
Widowed	30	26	3	4
Divorced	54	39	6	6

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

2010 Census

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
AGE		
All persons	686	584
Under 5 years	72	59
5 to 9 years	62	53
10 to 14 years	58	49
15 to 19 years	63	53
20 to 24 years	50	43
25 to 34 years	116	104
35 to 44 years	106	96
45 to 54 years	66	57
55 to 64 years	54	40
65 to 74 years	18	14
75 to 84 years	13	11
85 years and over	8	5
3 and 4 years	28	23
16 years and over	473	404
18 years and over	448	383
21 years and over	418	358
60 years and over	62	50
62 years and over	55	43
Median	28.7	28.8
Female	328	281
Under 5 years	37	31
5 to 9 years	25	23
10 to 14 years	27	22
15 to 19 years	26	23
20 to 24 years	19	15
25 to 34 years	59	53
35 to 44 years	59	51
45 to 54 years	26	23
55 to 64 years	28	20
65 to 74 years	8	7
75 to 84 years	10	10
85 years and over	4	3
3 and 4 years	16	13
16 years and over	233	199
18 years and over	218	186
21 years and over	206	176
60 years and over	36	32
62 years and over	32	28
Median	30.7	30.7
Male	358	303
Median age	25.9	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	686	584
In households	674	573
Householder	198	170
Family householder	156	132
Nonfamily householder	42	38
Living alone	32	28
Spouse	151	126
Child	265	226
Other relatives	33	26
Nonrelatives	27	25
Institutionalized persons	10	9
Other persons in group quarters	2	2
Persons per household	2.88	2.90
Persons per family	3.26	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	39	30
In households	34	26
Householder	22	18
Nonfamily householder	9	8
Living alone	8	7
Spouse	7	5
Other relatives	4	2
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	4	3
Other persons in group quarters	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	156	132
With own children under 18 years	93	81
Number of own children under 18 years	214	182
Married-couple families	127	106
With own children under 18 years	73	64
Number of own children under 18 years	178	155
Female householder, no husband present	19	16
With own children under 18 years	14	11
Number of own children under 18 years	28	20
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	255	218
Never married	78	67
Now married, except separated	147	125
Separated	8	7
Widowed	5	3
Divorced	17	16
Females 15 years and over	239	205
Never married	43	37
Now married, except separated	151	127
Separated	8	8
Widowed	19	17
Divorced	18	16

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
AGE		
All persons	113 209	88 726
Under 5 years	7 547	5 833
5 to 9 years	7 744	6 211
10 to 14 years	7 844	6 299
15 to 19 years	7 911	6 122
20 to 24 years	7 673	5 737
25 to 34 years	18 959	14 937
35 to 44 years	17 175	13 849
45 to 54 years	13 538	10 549
55 to 64 years	10 908	8 461
65 to 74 years	8 251	6 359
75 to 84 years	4 508	3 475
85 years and over	1 151	894
3 and 4 years	3 032	2 376
16 years and over	88 514	69 139
18 years and over	85 325	66 675
21 years and over	80 613	63 095
60 years and over	19 136	14 766
62 years and over	17 061	13 189
Median	34.4	34.5
Female	57 713	45 399
Under 5 years	3 668	2 880
5 to 9 years	3 663	2 949
10 to 14 years	3 808	3 059
15 to 19 years	3 798	2 925
20 to 24 years	3 921	2 955
25 to 34 years	9 384	7 420
35 to 44 years	8 678	7 015
45 to 54 years	6 786	5 315
55 to 64 years	5 661	4 407
65 to 74 years	4 635	3 593
75 to 84 years	2 885	2 236
85 years and over	826	645
3 and 4 years	1 482	1 187
16 years and over	45 834	35 919
18 years and over	44 283	34 711
21 years and over	42 004	33 002
60 years and over	11 103	8 616
62 years and over	10 009	7 780
Median	35.7	35.7
Male	55 496	43 327
Median age	33.2	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	113 209	88 726
In households	111 645	87 306
Householder	43 386	34 044
Family householder	33 260	25 897
Nonfamily householder	10 126	8 147
Living alone	9 323	7 464
Spouse	28 669	22 206
Child	34 302	26 963
Other relatives	3 637	2 737
Nonrelatives	1 651	1 356
Institutionalized persons	1 435	1 291
Other persons in group quarters	129	129
Persons per household	2.58	2.57
Persons per family	3.01	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	13 910	10 728
In households	13 177	10 091
Householder	9 117	6 958
Nonfamily householder	4 146	3 154
Living alone	4 052	3 081
Spouse	3 159	2 444
Other relatives	809	618
Nonrelatives	92	71
Institutionalized persons	714	618
Other persons in group quarters	19	19
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	33 260	25 897
With own children under 18 years	15 392	12 058
Number of own children under 18 years	25 924	20 582
Married-couple families	28 632	22 226
With own children under 18 years	13 108	10 200
Number of own children under 18 years	22 454	17 742
Female householder, no husband present	3 499	2 792
With own children under 18 years	1 783	1 461
Number of own children under 18 years	2 759	2 269
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	43 500	33 872
Never married	8 986	7 115
Now married, except separated	29 660	22 940
Separated	458	351
Widowed	944	704
Divorced	3 452	2 762
Females 15 years and over	46 574	36 511
Never married	6 670	5 341
Now married, except separated	29 460	22 874
Separated	559	440
Widowed	5 824	4 485
Divorced	4 061	3 371

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County		Lawrence County												
			Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	8NA 9792	8NA 9793	BNA 9794	8NA 9795	BNA 9796	8NA 9797	BNA 9798	BNA 9799			
RACE																	
All persons	131 556	31 513	100 043	48 706	10 795	1 991	5 840	4 218	3 966	4 970	4 100	1 803	2 844	1 781	1 583	102	95
White	113 685	24 563	89 122	40 127	10 024	799	3 044	3 811	3 151	4 538	3 777	1 361	2 499	1 583	102	95	95
Black	14 879	4 798	10 081	8 036	683	1 131	2 637	—	614	15	28	218	53	102	95	95	95
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 434	2 124	310	132	53	60	148	406	198	414	291	223	289	95	95	95	95
American Indian	2 431	2 124	307	132	53	60	148	406	198	414	291	223	289	95	95	95	95
Eskimo	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	389	19	370	299	28	—	7	1	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Asian	386	19	367	297	28	—	7	1	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chinese	46	—	46	42	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	59	6	53	45	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	42	3	39	33	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	149	2	147	130	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	37	1	36	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	19	4	15	10	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	11	2	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	16	1	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	169	9	160	112	7	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	131 556	31 513	100 043	48 706	10 795	1 991	5 840	4 218	3 966	4 970	4 100	1 803	2 844	1 781	1 583	102	95
Hispanic origin (of any race)	686	102	584	385	36	8	11	23	14	20	12	—	7	7	—	—	—
Mexican	374	48	326	230	17	2	4	12	8	12	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	82	9	73	44	1	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	29	1	28	20	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	201	44	157	91	17	—	7	11	2	8	8	—	1	7	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	130 870	31 411	99 459	48 321	10 759	1 983	5 829	4 195	3 952	4 950	4 088	1 803	2 837	1 774	1 583	102	95
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	131 556	31 513	100 043	48 706	10 795	1 991	5 840	4 218	3 966	4 970	4 100	1 803	2 844	1 781	1 583	102	95
White	113 685	24 563	89 122	40 127	10 024	799	3 044	3 811	3 151	4 538	3 777	1 361	2 499	1 583	102	95	95
Hispanic origin	476	80	396	246	27	5	6	20	14	20	10	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	113 209	24 483	88 726	39 881	9 997	794	3 038	3 791	3 137	4 518	3 767	1 361	2 494	1 583	102	95	95
Black	14 879	4 798	10 081	8 036	683	1 131	2 637	—	614	15	28	218	53	102	95	95	95
Hispanic origin	47	8	39	36	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	14 832	4 790	10 042	8 000	680	1 131	2 637	—	614	15	28	218	52	95	95	95	95
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 434	2 124	310	132	53	60	148	406	198	414	291	223	289	95	95	95	95
Hispanic origin	9	6	3	3	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 425	2 118	307	129	53	58	147	403	198	414	291	223	289	95	95	95	95
Asian or Pacific Islander	389	19	370	299	28	—	7	1	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	4	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	385	19	366	296	28	—	7	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Other race	169	9	160	112	7	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	150	1	142	97	6	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin	19	8	18	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County													
		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01
RACE															
All persons		4 257	3 721	1 047	3 768	4 697	3 476	2 984	6 540	9 045	5 411	3 404	3 280	4 080	611
White		3 497	3 648	53	712	2 977	3 273	2 600	6 332	8 229	4 987	3 299	3 211	3 773	608
Black		750	13	993	3 042	1 682	190	367	157	641	356	72	58	279	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	12	1	6	15	2	9	21	20	32	23	10	12	-
American Indian		3	12	1	6	15	2	9	21	20	32	23	10	12	-
Eskimo		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander		4	46	-	1	12	2	7	28	121	11	8	1	13	-
Asian		4	46	-	1	12	2	7	28	119	11	8	1	13	-
Chinese		1	16	-	2	3	-	1	15	16	2	-	-	-	-
Filipino		-	3	-	1	3	-	-	4	1	4	-	-	1	-
Japanese		-	4	-	-	1	-	-	8	81	-	5	-	7	-
Asian Indian		-	23	-	-	-	2	-	1	6	2	3	1	1	-
Korean		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	4	-
Vietnamese		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian		-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian		-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islander		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race		3	2	-	7	11	9	1	2	34	25	2	-	3	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		4 257	3 721	1 047	3 768	4 697	3 476	2 984	6 540	9 045	5 411	3 404	3 280	4 080	611
Hispanic origin (of any race)		20	25	16	30	49	20	20	29	76	44	15	7	15	5
Mexican		10	12	16	10	28	13	6	16	45	26	5	3	10	3
Puerto Rican		3	4	-	-	10	-	3	2	11	8	1	-	-	2
Cuban		2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	7	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic		5	9	-	19	9	5	11	10	18	3	9	4	5	-
Not of Hispanic origin		4 237	3 696	1 031	3 738	4 648	3 456	2 964	6 511	8 969	5 367	3 389	3 273	4 065	606
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		4 257	3 721	1 047	3 768	4 697	3 476	2 984	6 540	9 045	5 411	3 404	3 280	4 080	611
White		3 497	3 648	53	712	2 977	3 273	2 600	6 332	8 229	4 987	3 299	3 211	3 773	608
Hispanic origin		17	24	-	5	39	13	19	27	45	21	10	7	12	2
Not of Hispanic origin		3 480	3 624	53	707	2 938	3 260	2 581	6 305	8 184	4 966	3 289	3 204	3 761	606
Black		750	13	993	3 042	1 682	190	367	157	641	356	72	58	279	-
Hispanic origin		-	-	16	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		750	13	977	3 025	1 681	190	367	157	641	356	69	58	279	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	12	1	6	15	2	9	21	20	32	23	10	12	-
Hispanic origin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		3	12	1	6	15	2	9	21	20	32	23	10	12	-
Asian or Pacific Islander		4	46	-	1	12	2	7	28	121	11	8	1	13	-
Hispanic origin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		4	46	-	1	12	2	7	28	118	11	8	1	13	-
Other race		3	2	-	7	11	9	1	2	34	25	2	-	3	3
Hispanic origin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		3	2	-	7	11	9	1	2	34	25	2	-	3	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.											
	Tract 54.04		Tract 55	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9
RACE												
All persons	3 121	4 586	4 248	3 623	2 997	3 650	1 047	3 139	4 353	3 092	4 983	
White	3 109	4 525	3 488	3 550	2 881	3 437	53	174	2 685	2 957	4 362	
Black	5	43	750	13	93	159	993	2 958	1 631	105	528	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	11	3	12	5	31	1	—	14	6	33	
American Indian	1	11	3	12	5	31	1	—	14	6	33	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	5	4	46	5	17	—	—	12	22	39	
Asian	5	5	4	46	5	17	—	—	12	22	39	
Chinese	—	—	—	16	—	6	—	—	2	1	14	
Filipino	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	3	1	5	
Japanese	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	18	—	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	23	—	6	—	—	1	—	12	
Korean	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	6	
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
Thai	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	1	2	3	2	13	6	—	7	11	2	21	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 121	4 586	4 248	3 623	2 997	3 650	1 047	3 139	4 353	3 092	4 983	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	9	4	20	25	34	24	16	25	47	17	49	
Mexican	4	2	10	12	22	9	16	10	28	17	32	
Puerto Rican	4	—	3	4	4	2	—	—	10	—	3	
Cuban	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	
Other Hispanic	1	1	5	9	4	12	—	14	7	—	11	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 112	4 582	4 228	3 598	2 963	3 626	1 031	3 114	4 306	3 075	4 934	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 121	4 586	4 248	3 623	2 997	3 650	1 047	3 139	4 353	3 092	4 983	
White	3 109	4 525	3 488	3 550	2 881	3 437	53	174	2 685	2 957	4 362	
Hispanic origin	8	2	17	24	22	19	—	1	37	16	24	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 101	4 523	3 471	3 526	2 859	3 418	53	173	2 648	2 941	4 338	
Black	5	43	750	13	93	159	993	2 958	1 631	105	528	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	17	1	—	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	5	43	750	13	93	159	977	2 941	1 630	105	526	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	11	3	12	5	31	1	—	14	6	33	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	1	11	3	12	5	31	1	—	14	6	30	
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	5	4	46	5	17	—	—	12	22	39	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	5	5	4	46	5	17	—	—	12	22	39	
Other race	1	2	3	2	13	6	—	7	11	2	21	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	1	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	20	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.					Hartselle city, Morgan County		
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.) Tract 53.03 (pt.)
RACE								
All persons	3 399	251	5 135	7 252	1 015	522	—	1 966
White	3 273	251	4 968	6 540	989	519	—	1 650
Black	113	—	124	552	17	—	—	296
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	13	7	5	—	—	11
American Indian	2	—	13	7	5	—	—	21
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	2	—	28	120	—	—	—	—
Filipino	2	—	28	118	4	—	—	6
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Korean	—	—	15	3	—	—	—	2
Asian Indian	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	2
Other Asian	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	2	—	8	81	1	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	5
Samoan	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	9	—	2	33	—	3	—	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	3 399	251	5 135	7 252	1 015	522	—	1 966
Hispanic origin (of any race)	20	—	27	69	7	5	—	7
Mexican	13	—	16	42	—	3	—	3
Puerto Rican	2	—	2	10	4	2	—	1
Cuban	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	3 379	251	8	15	1	—	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	5 108	7 183	1 008	517	—	1 959
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	3 399	251	5 135	7 252	1 015	522	—	1 966
White	3 273	251	4 968	6 540	989	519	—	1 650
Hispanic origin	13	—	25	39	7	2	—	5
Not of Hispanic origin	3 260	251	4 943	6 501	982	517	—	1 645
Black	113	—	124	552	17	—	—	296
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	113	—	124	552	17	—	—	296
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	13	7	5	—	—	11
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	13	7	5	—	—	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	—	28	120	4	—	—	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	28	117	4	—	—	6
Other race	9	—	2	33	—	3	—	2
Hispanic origin	7	—	2	27	—	—	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County										Hartselle city, Morgan County—Con.
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	2 850	—	9	98	—	629	344	77	2 733	1 405	1 793
White	2 551	—	9	98	—	538	292	—	2 349	1 364	1 689
Black	273	—	—	—	—	84	51	77	367	33	89
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	9	8	13
American Indian	11	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	9	8	13
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1
Asian	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 850	—	9	98	—	629	344	77	2 733	1 405	1 793
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	20	2	7
Mexican	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	3
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	5	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	11	2	3
Not of Hispanic origin	2 839	—	9	98	—	624	342	77	2 713	1 403	1 786
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 850	—	9	98	—	629	344	77	2 733	1 405	1 793
White	2 551	—	9	98	—	538	292	—	2 349	1 364	1 689
Hispanic origin	9	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	19	2	6
Not of Hispanic origin	2 542	—	9	98	—	534	290	—	2 330	1 362	1 683
Black	273	—	—	—	—	84	51	77	367	33	89
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	273	—	—	—	—	84	51	77	367	33	89
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	9	8	13
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	11	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	9	8	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1
Other race	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Morgan County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 52	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57	
RACE												
All persons	4 880	2 430	667	38	1 230	89	3 121	4 262	4 586	4 444	7 707	
White	4 695	2 348	654	33	1 222	89	3 109	4 051	4 525	4 424	7 482	
Black	162	43	11	5	6	—	5	204	43	—	182	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	27	
American Indian	18	16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	25	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	8	9	
Asian	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	8	8	
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Korean	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	2	22	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	7	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 880	2 430	667	38	1 230	89	3 121	4 262	4 586	4 444	7 707	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	17	30	4	—	4	—	9	10	4	15	34	
Mexican	8	21	2	—	4	—	4	8	2	4	17	
Puerto Rican	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	
Cuban	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 863	2 400	663	38	1 226	89	3 112	4 252	4 582	4 429	7 673	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 880	2 430	667	38	1 230	89	3 121	4 262	4 586	4 444	7 707	
White	4 695	2 348	654	33	1 222	89	3 109	4 051	4 525	4 424	7 482	
Hispanic origin	15	9	4	—	3	—	8	7	2	15	27	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 680	2 339	650	33	1 219	89	3 101	4 044	4 523	4 409	7 455	
Black	162	43	11	5	6	—	5	204	43	—	182	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	162	43	11	5	6	—	5	204	43	—	182	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	8	9	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	8	9	
Other race	2	22	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	7	
Hispanic origin	2	21	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	7	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County				
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793	BNA 9794	BNA 9795
All housing units.....	52 631	12 212	40 419	20 612	4 349	722	2 299	1 642	1 642	1 808
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	49 209	11 410	37 799	19 107	4 109	679	2 056	1 534	1 556	1 710
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36 379	9 222	27 157	11 793	3 025	557	1 555	1 325	1 085	1 465
Percent of occupied housing units.....	73.9	80.8	71.8	61.7	73.6	82.0	75.6	86.4	69.7	85.7
White.....	33 051	7 592	25 459	10 631	2 863	242	927	1 230	874	1 376
Black.....	2 707	1 161	1 546	1 090	140	303	602	—	165	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	542	465	77	19	17	12	24	95	46	86
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	60	2	58	44	5	—	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	19	2	17	9	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	106	23	83	49	5	—	1	5	4	5
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	32 972	7 573	25 399	10 597	2 858	242	927	1 225	870	1 371
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12 830	2 188	10 642	7 314	1 084	122	501	209	471	245
White.....	10 471	1 773	8 698	5 586	978	68	290	203	391	233
Black.....	2 179	362	1 817	1 619	103	51	204	—	69	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	95	51	44	33	3	2	7	6	10	11
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	50	1	49	49	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	35	1	34	27	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	92	5	87	69	4	2	1	—	1	1
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	10 414	1 769	8 645	5 545	974	67	289	203	390	232
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	3 422	802	2 620	1 505	240	43	243	108	86	98
For sale only.....	531	75	456	261	51	4	10	—	12	17
For rent.....	1 345	203	1 142	825	102	9	52	21	40	40
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	383	48	335	172	22	1	12	3	6	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	226	133	93	38	6	12	110	3	—	3
For migrant workers.....	6	1	5	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other vacant.....	931	342	589	205	59	17	59	73	28	29
Boarded up.....	47	14	33	16	3	—	2	7	3	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	227	35	192	130	20	2	14	—	3	—
2 rooms.....	789	156	633	431	49	8	50	11	32	15
3 rooms.....	3 312	592	2 720	1 873	217	34	163	48	153	62
4 rooms.....	10 284	2 683	7 601	3 689	619	142	554	321	351	393
5 rooms.....	13 463	3 432	10 031	4 394	1 208	200	610	462	440	563
6 rooms.....	12 206	2 785	9 421	4 745	1 118	172	498	403	309	410
7 rooms.....	6 366	1 369	4 997	2 597	623	97	225	220	183	202
8 or more rooms.....	5 984	1 160	4 824	2 753	495	67	185	177	171	163
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	36 574	8 474	28 100	13 872	3 527	501	1 453	1 220	1 149	1 224
1, attached.....	915	74	841	693	44	5	16	9	17	7
2.....	920	116	804	589	137	—	15	3	65	1
3 or 4.....	1 956	199	1 757	1 480	213	1	68	5	101	1
5 to 9.....	1 842	177	1 665	1 437	213	2	72	2	95	—
10 to 19.....	1 205	62	1 143	1 036	83	1	26	—	27	—
20 to 49.....	744	—	744	744	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	464	—	464	464	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	7 643	2 990	4 653	185	99	198	621	392	169	564
Other.....	368	120	248	112	33	14	28	11	19	11
Occupied housing units.....	49 209	11 410	37 799	19 107	4 109	679	2 056	1 534	1 556	1 710
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	10 595	2 225	8 370	4 986	869	138	471	253	457	211
2 persons.....	16 091	3 548	12 543	6 259	1 367	176	582	488	475	553
3 persons.....	9 785	2 386	7 399	3 435	820	152	359	360	277	403
4 persons.....	8 280	2 036	6 244	2 891	692	116	338	293	218	353
5 persons.....	3 095	833	2 262	1 026	261	45	188	116	94	128
6 or more persons.....	1 363	382	981	510	100	52	118	24	35	62
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.48	2.34	2.23	2.37	2.67	2.46	2.57	2.18	2.73
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.44	2.50	2.43	2.37	2.43	2.69	2.44	2.54	2.29	2.76
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.11	2.39	2.06	1.92	2.14	2.50	2.51	2.71	1.80	2.54
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	47 927	10 975	36 952	18 722	4 043	633	1 914	1 508	1 514	1 647
1.01 to 1.50.....	1 034	339	695	308	54	35	99	22	34	56
1.51 or more.....	248	96	152	77	12	11	43	4	8	7
Mean.....	.47	.50	.46	.44	.46	.53	.53	.48	.45	.53
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	24 730	4 762	19 968	10 894	2 728	328	882	623	769	699
Less than \$20,000.....	1 325	634	691	199	85	29	159	95	72	78
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4 388	1 343	3 045	1 335	421	92	253	186	257	166
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	7 462	1 439	6 023	3 096	1 097	109	261	196	213	224
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	5 475	853	4 622	2 583	623	58	121	100	149	150
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2 845	266	2 579	1 561	280	17	51	30	32	42
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2 346	171	2 175	1 479	177	16	25	14	31	34
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	597	38	559	422	30	4	9	2	11	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	148	12	136	107	7	3	1	—	3	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	74	1	73	58	6	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	70	5	65	54	2	—	1	—	1	2
Median (dollars).....	57 200	44 300	60 800	65 200	54 200	46 900	41 700	42 500	43 900	47 700
Mean (dollars).....	65 800	49 200	69 700	76 500	61 300	53 300	46 300	45 200	51 100	52 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 051	1 882	10 169	7 221	1 061	101	470	167	441	202
Median contract rent (dollars).....	247	141	261	278	210	122	113	144	157	157
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	248	149	263	281	215	142	131	155	149	164
With meals included in rent.....	93	2	91	83	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	734	227	745	802	—	—	227	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	10 796	1 431	9 365	6 863	967	77	325	113	404	148
No cash rent.....	1 162	449	713	275	94	24	143	54	37	54

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowrence County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County					
	BNA 9796	8NA 9797	8NA 9798	8NA 9799	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10
All housing units -----	1 586	686	1 140	687	1 850	1 400	455	1 431	1 834	1 316
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	1 495	653	1 078	649	1 693	1 351	392	1 308	1 706	1 279
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 278	559	875	523	1 904	1 231	194	1 737	1 076	1 074
Percent of occupied housing units-----	85.5	85.6	81.2	80.6	53.4	91.1	49.5	56.3	63.1	84.0
White-----	1 198	464	804	477	873	1 213	11	232	829	1 034
Black-----	10	49	7	22	30	2	182	504	241	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	69	46	63	24	1	5	1	1	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	3	—
Other race-----	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	5	—	1	2	8	6	2	5	8	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 194	464	803	477	865	1 207	11	231	823	1 032
Renter-occupied housing units-----	217	94	203	126	789	120	198	571	630	205
White-----	212	75	186	115	596	116	9	64	358	184
Black-----	1	17	11	8	192	2	189	505	268	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	4	2	6	3	—	1	—	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race-----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	8	2
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	212	75	186	115	596	114	9	64	352	183
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	91	33	62	38	157	49	63	123	128	37
For sale only-----	9	6	7	3	36	31	—	4	22	13
For rent-----	19	3	12	7	82	6	39	50	57	18
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	11	4	1	1	7	—	18	46	26	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	2	2	1	—	2	4	—	1	1	—
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	50	18	41	27	30	8	6	22	22	4
Boarded up-----	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	8	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room-----	2	—	10	4	2	1	4	10	4	—
2 rooms-----	16	9	10	5	22	—	13	25	15	10
3 rooms-----	53	28	36	15	159	9	37	160	107	45
4 rooms-----	407	162	212	141	524	42	88	381	231	66
5 rooms-----	463	188	323	183	511	159	153	397	552	97
6 rooms-----	381	179	267	166	382	322	87	261	579	501
7 rooms-----	141	73	134	94	160	306	37	121	239	341
8 or more rooms-----	123	47	148	79	90	561	36	76	107	256
Median, all housing units-----	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.9	7.0	5.1	4.9	5.5	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	7.2	5.2	5.0	5.5	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.0	7.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.6	7.2	5.7	5.1	5.9	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.3	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	1 040	471	887	529	1 261	1 284	318	811	1 438	1 179
1, attached-----	5	9	6	—	60	79	16	22	8	5
2-----	4	3	22	3	186	1	19	130	84	2
3 or 4-----	1	7	14	1	250	28	26	129	57	2
5 to 9-----	1	1	3	1	39	2	69	68	163	2
10 to 19-----	—	1	7	—	41	—	—	9	31	12
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	524	187	186	149	4	4	2	243	37	8
Other-----	11	7	15	4	9	2	5	19	16	2
Occupied housing units-----	1 495	653	1 078	649	1 693	1 351	392	1 308	1 706	1 279
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	269	108	194	124	507	166	123	321	380	216
2 persons-----	483	213	373	205	557	546	108	337	505	437
3 persons-----	304	157	240	134	300	264	49	227	350	268
4 persons-----	292	114	194	118	197	274	47	210	279	248
5 persons-----	110	44	59	49	80	72	36	111	104	81
6 or more persons-----	37	17	18	19	52	29	29	102	88	29
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.49	2.54	2.42	2.48	2.11	2.43	2.18	2.49	2.44	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.49	2.56	2.44	2.40	2.02	2.42	2.14	2.45	2.30	2.56
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.47	2.41	2.36	2.90	2.25	2.61	2.22	2.55	2.79	1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	1 443	628	1 057	631	1 638	1 343	359	1 199	1 645	1 273
1.01 to 1.50-----	47	17	15	14	47	8	23	78	50	5
1.51 or more-----	5	8	6	4	8	—	10	31	11	1
Mean-----	.51	.51	.46	.48	.47	.38	.52	.58	.49	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	590	228	445	198	834	1 168	180	489	998	1 003
Less than \$20,000-----	69	52	48	32	24	—	46	34	36	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	147	80	103	59	307	14	78	231	251	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	181	64	132	59	357	102	41	174	424	97
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	130	24	90	31	112	296	8	29	231	544
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	43	6	35	10	27	247	4	16	41	312
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	17	2	28	4	4	352	1	4	13	44
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	3	—	6	1	1	127	1	—	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	2	2	2	16	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	47 500	36 500	49 400	42 500	43 100	94 200	31 500	38 400	49 300	75 300
Mean (dollars)-----	49 800	37 300	55 400	46 800	46 400	104 100	37 300	41 800	50 700	76 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	183	73	154	91	776	119	187	560	620	202
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	177	134	151	105	206	370	117	161	244	314
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	198	140	149	104	199	439	127	173	250	358
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	2	—
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—	196	—	163	63	182	—
No meals included in rent-----	141	43	115	65	750	112	181	524	594	193
No cash rent-----	42	30	39	26	23	7	5	33	24	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.									
	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01	Tract 54.04	Tract 55
All housing units.....	1 032	2 616	3 521	2 100	1 323	1 439	1 600	223	1 156	1 681
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	984	2 460	3 233	1 998	1 268	1 336	1 504	222	1 102	1 580
Owner-occupied housing units.....	853	1 798	1 961	1 671	931	889	1 254	208	974	1 320
Percent of occupied housing units.....	86.7	73.1	60.7	83.6	73.4	66.5	83.4	93.7	88.4	83.5
White.....	781	1 748	1 853	1 562	916	880	1 186	207	973	1 310
Black.....	68	40	84	93	5	6	61	—	1	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	4	6	10	8	3	4	—	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	5	16	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	2	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	2	6	8	2	1	3	1	1	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	778	1 747	1 849	1 559	914	879	1 184	207	972	1 310
Renter-occupied housing units.....	131	662	1 272	327	337	447	250	14	128	260
White.....	107	641	1 133	280	313	430	226	14	126	253
Black.....	24	17	113	46	23	15	24	—	1	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	3	17	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	105	638	1 125	278	313	428	226	14	126	253
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	48	156	288	102	55	103	96	1	54	101
For sale only.....	12	47	44	25	6	12	33	—	18	15
For rent.....	12	68	188	32	35	48	21	—	14	22
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	16	9	11	8	8	4	1	4	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	7	10	3	2	1	2	—	—	11
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	11	18	37	31	4	34	36	—	18	44
Boarded up.....	1	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	1	2
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1	2	5	3	4	12	4	—	2	4
2 rooms.....	10	52	34	21	15	26	8	1	7	13
3 rooms.....	23	273	248	70	66	98	41	2	31	78
4 rooms.....	165	350	901	280	247	221	225	13	168	362
5 rooms.....	260	572	883	493	282	454	470	20	306	526
6 rooms.....	268	622	696	430	329	376	418	30	322	369
7 rooms.....	154	406	350	303	201	168	226	40	162	174
8 or more rooms.....	151	339	404	500	179	84	208	117	158	155
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.6	7.6	5.7	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.6	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.8	7.5	5.9	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.7	7.6	5.7	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	7.7	5.9	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	813	1 667	1 998	1 731	1 003	1 119	1 298	206	903	1 211
1, attached.....	9	212	78	12	14	17	14	2	1	9
2.....	11	7	16	47	17	44	51	—	3	5
3 or 4.....	1	74	428	30	29	133	26	—	7	15
5 to 9.....	—	123	304	2	160	51	1	—	—	3
10 to 19.....	—	146	302	2	22	58	1	—	—	19
20 to 49.....	—	67	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	153	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	195	163	255	267	71	6	188	15	231	408
Other.....	3	4	12	9	7	11	21	—	11	11
Occupied housing units.....	984	2 460	3 233	1 998	1 268	1 336	1 504	222	1 102	1 580
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	166	575	692	299	233	360	284	28	133	284
2 persons.....	326	680	1 072	743	415	446	497	88	376	558
3 persons.....	202	514	633	421	285	236	312	44	268	311
4 persons.....	168	502	577	373	240	184	257	43	229	268
5 persons.....	89	143	197	119	71	87	104	12	71	123
6 or more persons.....	33	46	62	43	24	23	50	7	25	36
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.46	2.36	2.44	2.47	2.19	2.44	2.44	2.66	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.47	2.84	2.71	2.46	2.61	2.26	2.43	2.49	2.66	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.84	1.55	1.97	2.32	2.11	2.00	2.54	1.70	2.65	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	961	2 434	3 188	1 965	1 253	1 321	1 464	220	1 087	1 531
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	22	41	30	13	11	31	2	13	39
1.51 or more.....	3	4	4	3	2	4	9	—	2	10
Mean.....	.47	.46	.47	.43	.46	.46	.46	.37	.48	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	617	1 509	1 630	1 256	790	836	931	177	635	622
Less than \$20,000.....	18	16	20	49	15	27	39	1	20	58
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	51	65	86	137	93	159	159	4	82	209
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	137	217	542	284	238	443	312	2	163	210
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	171	379	331	210	201	152	232	13	186	92
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	118	488	229	137	117	36	119	28	101	36
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	102	289	293	308	96	13	62	101	74	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	15	40	92	101	20	2	6	17	8	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	10	21	16	4	3	1	5	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	5	9	8	5	—	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	7	6	1	1	—	5	—	1
Median (dollars).....	71 800	82 900	68 500	74 600	65 100	49 000	56 000	114 500	65 500	42 500
Mean (dollars).....	76 500	85 200	83 400	86 900	72 100	52 300	60 900	124 600	68 600	48 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	116	642	1 247	301	329	437	234	12	116	205
Median contract rent (dollars).....	238	330	319	212	205	239	203	196	249	179
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	244	321	326	231	212	224	211	286	269	182
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
No meals included in rent.....	100	623	1 181	265	306	402	204	9	99	155
No cash rent.....	16	18	66	36	23	35	30	3	17	46

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)
All housing units	1 830	1 357	1 422	2 068	455	1 156	1 710	1 421	2 268	1 291
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 686	1 310	1 339	1 794	392	1 051	1 588	1 341	2 120	1 257
Owner-occupied housing units	897	1 210	806	844	194	516	995	893	942	1 060
Percent of occupied housing units	53.2	92.4	60.2	47.0	49.5	49.1	62.7	66.6	44.4	84.3
White	866	1 192	798	823	11	38	759	882	927	1 034
Black	30	2	7	15	182	478	230	9	7	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	5	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	10	1	5	—	—	3	1	3	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	6	4	1	2	4	8	2	3	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	858	1 186	794	822	11	38	753	880	926	1 032
Renter-occupied housing units	789	100	533	950	198	535	593	448	1 178	197
White	596	96	490	893	9	33	324	402	921	184
Black	192	2	35	39	189	501	265	28	231	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	13	—	—	2	2	11	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	16	10	—
Other race	1	—	6	1	—	1	2	—	5	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	2	10	7	2	2	8	3	12	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	596	94	485	887	9	33	318	399	914	183
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	144	47	83	274	63	105	122	80	148	34
For sale only	23	30	13	40	—	3	20	14	9	13
For rent	82	5	54	142	39	35	54	48	102	17
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	—	4	33	18	45	25	9	11	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	4	2	11	—	—	1	1	1	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other vacant	30	8	10	47	6	22	22	8	22	2
Boarded up	2	—	—	2	1	8	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	2	1	11	65	4	6	3	3	29	—
2 rooms	22	—	9	166	13	19	12	27	80	9
3 rooms	159	6	97	366	37	118	100	126	331	44
4 rooms	523	25	307	356	88	241	202	206	623	65
5 rooms	499	155	272	330	153	335	515	342	517	90
6 rooms	379	317	282	340	87	248	555	463	487	497
7 rooms	156	298	201	174	37	115	224	181	143	338
8 or more rooms	90	555	243	271	36	74	99	73	58	248
Median, all housing units	4.9	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5	4.6	6.4
Mean, all housing units	5.1	7.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.7	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	7.1	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.7	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	7.2	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	5.7	4.2	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 261	1 263	964	1 146	318	780	1 352	1 011	1 173	1 160
1, attached	40	79	7	77	16	22	8	63	85	3
2	186	1	23	123	19	128	84	—	6	2
3 or 4	250	8	58	206	26	129	56	52	201	2
5 to 9	39	2	96	115	69	68	163	37	428	2
10 to 19	41	—	78	69	—	9	30	126	226	12
20 to 49	—	—	108	132	—	—	—	124	132	104
50 or more	—	—	79	181	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	4	3	3	1	2	1	2	—	1	4
Other	9	1	6	18	5	19	15	8	16	2
Occupied housing units	1 686	1 310	1 339	1 794	392	1 051	1 588	1 341	2 120	1 257
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	502	158	388	833	123	247	353	387	647	212
2 persons	555	529	539	545	108	256	462	486	675	433
3 persons	300	254	205	209	49	185	332	240	380	265
4 persons	197	270	141	134	47	167	260	158	284	244
5 persons	80	70	52	40	36	100	97	52	102	78
6 or more persons	52	29	14	33	29	96	84	18	32	25
Median, occupied housing units	2.11	2.44	2.02	1.62	2.18	2.62	2.45	2.08	2.11	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.02	2.42	2.13	1.98	2.14	2.65	2.33	2.17	2.34	2.55
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.25	2.94	1.75	1.50	2.22	2.60	2.77	1.81	1.87	1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 631	1 303	1 329	1 774	359	961	1 532	1 330	2 075	1 253
1.01 to 1.50	47	7	7	15	23	67	46	9	36	3
1.51 or more	8	—	3	5	10	23	10	2	9	1
Mean .....	.47	.38	.38	.38	.52	.58	.49	.42	.49	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	827	1 149	753	771	180	476	940	854	882	992
Less than \$20,000	24	—	6	26	46	34	31	4	12	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	307	14	71	156	78	229	233	55	122	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	357	102	220	218	41	169	402	413	529	90
\$60,000 to \$79,999	106	290	150	146	8	26	220	319	186	541
\$80,000 to \$99,999	26	244	79	78	4	14	39	53	21	311
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	347	94	101	1	4	13	8	9	44
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	123	55	26	1	—	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	16	29	11	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	7	25	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	6	24	5	1	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars)	42 900	94 100	68 100	57 500	31 500	38 100	49 500	58 000	52 500	75 400
Mean (dollars)	46 200	103 900	99 300	72 200	37 300	40 200	51 000	59 000	54 000	76 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	776	99	530	943	187	524	585	440	1 174	194
Median contract rent (dollars)	206	400	277	216	117	156	247	297	285	317
Mean contract rent (dollars)	199	460	288	254	127	170	251	311	323	367
With meals included in rent	3	—	—	35	1	3	2	—	39	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	196	—	—	905	163	63	182	—	861	—
No meals included in rent	750	92	501	868	181	492	563	419	1 098	187
No cash rent	23	7	29	40	5	29	20	21	37	7

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.						Hartselle city, Morgan County	
	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)
All housing units	91	2 083	2 889	391	180	—	780	1 061
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	87	1 957	2 633	372	180	—	742	1 022
Owner-occupied housing units	81	1 377	1 452	354	172	—	546	740
Percent of occupied housing units	93.1	70.4	55.1	95.2	95.6	—	73.6	72.4
White	81	1 340	1 364	345	171	—	470	728
Black	—	30	68	8	—	—	71	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	5	16	—	—	—	1	2
Other race	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	2	5	—	1	—	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	81	1 339	1 361	345	171	—	469	727
Renter-occupied housing units	6	580	1 181	18	8	—	196	282
White	6	560	1 046	18	8	—	150	260
Black	—	16	109	—	—	—	46	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	3	17	—	—	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	6	557	1 038	18	8	—	148	260
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	4	126	256	19	—	—	38	39
For sale only	4	40	39	13	—	—	9	5
For rent	—	61	182	4	—	—	12	26
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	9	8	1	—	—	5	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	6	10	—	—	—	1	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	10	17	1	—	—	11	1
Boarded up	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	—	2	4	—	—	—	3	3
2 rooms	1	43	28	2	—	—	6	13
3 rooms	4	258	224	2	1	—	32	63
4 rooms	8	242	784	13	6	—	100	187
5 rooms	19	423	716	19	9	—	261	206
6 rooms	31	476	516	43	24	—	178	265
7 rooms	12	345	268	69	36	—	106	169
8 or more rooms	16	294	349	243	104	—	94	155
Median, all housing units	5.9	5.7	5.1	8.0	7.8	—	5.5	5.7
Mean, all housing units	6.1	5.7	5.4	8.0	7.9	—	5.7	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.9	5.7	5.1	8.1	7.8	—	5.5	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.3	6.1	8.1	7.9	—	5.9	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.2	3.8	4.1	6.0	5.5	—	4.6	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	76	1 279	1 545	373	171	—	674	789
1, attached	2	211	76	2	2	—	7	10
2	2	1	10	4	—	—	41	16
3 or 4	—	71	421	—	—	—	29	25
5 to 9	—	123	295	—	—	—	1	160
10 to 19	—	143	302	—	—	—	2	22
20 to 49	—	67	77	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	153	51	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	11	31	105	10	7	—	22	34
Other	—	4	7	2	—	—	4	5
Occupied housing units	87	1 957	2 633	372	180	—	742	1 022
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	12	492	585	30	17	—	136	194
2 persons	33	533	864	174	67	—	261	328
3 persons	14	388	509	69	36	—	152	231
4 persons	11	398	464	73	43	—	133	196
5 persons	15	115	158	20	11	—	47	53
6 or more persons	2	31	53	6	6	—	13	20
Median, occupied housing units	2.45	2.41	2.35	2.40	2.67	—	2.40	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.45	2.89	2.79	2.38	2.72	—	2.42	2.68
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.00	1.50	1.96	3.10	1.83	—	2.33	1.99
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	85	1 946	2 593	372	179	—	732	1 010
1.01 to 1.50	2	9	36	—	1	—	10	10
1.51 or more	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	2
Mean .....	.48	.45	.47	.34	.37	—	.46	.45
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	64	1 256	1 274	321	155	—	495	657
Less than \$20,000	1	5	8	2	—	—	27	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4	18	40	2	1	—	82	60
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8	135	405	6	1	—	200	208
\$60,000 to \$79,999	7	326	240	10	8	—	108	172
\$80,000 to \$99,999	12	448	180	27	25	—	42	105
\$100,000 to \$149,999	31	275	280	173	95	—	30	82
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	36	87	73	16	—	6	18
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	8	19	15	5	—	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	5	8	7	1	—	—	5
\$300,000 or more	—	—	7	6	3	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	100 000	86 100	73 800	135 800	116 600	—	52 800	66 600
Mean (dollars)	94 000	89 900	89 200	141 400	126 700	—	57 900	74 900
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6	576	1 162	17	8	—	191	277
Median contract rent (dollars)	306	339	322	437	196	—	200	201
Mean contract rent (dollars)	231	330	333	525	304	—	203	204
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	5	569	1 115	16	7	—	170	261
No cash rent	1	7	47	1	1	—	21	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartselle city, Morgan County—Can.			Remainder of Morgan County				
	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 415	1 093	—	20	43	—	275	124
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 323	1 022	—	7	41	—	257	118
Owner-occupied housing units.....	889	850	—	7	21	—	221	81
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.2	83.2	—	100.0	51.2	—	86.0	68.6
White.....	880	785	—	7	21	—	194	70
Black.....	6	60	—	—	—	—	26	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	879	783	—	7	21	—	193	70
Renter-occupied housing units.....	434	172	—	—	20	—	36	37
White.....	419	149	—	—	20	—	31	34
Black.....	13	23	—	—	—	—	4	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	417	149	—	—	20	—	31	34
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	92	71	—	13	2	—	18	6
For sale only.....	12	25	—	13	1	—	1	2
For rent.....	47	17	—	—	1	—	15	3
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	24	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	12	2	—	—	—	—	4	1
2 rooms.....	26	4	—	—	—	—	6	3
3 rooms.....	98	24	—	—	3	—	42	7
4 rooms.....	217	115	—	1	17	—	140	29
5 rooms.....	436	305	—	12	4	—	62	37
6 rooms.....	375	300	—	3	5	—	13	24
7 rooms.....	168	180	—	4	8	—	6	15
8 or more rooms.....	83	163	—	—	6	—	2	8
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.8	—	5.3	4.9	—	4.1	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.3	6.0	—	5.5	5.5	—	4.2	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.9	—	5.1	4.9	—	4.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.0	—	5.1	6.8	—	4.1	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.9	—	—	4.0	—	4.3	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 109	955	—	—	21	—	31	86
1, attached.....	16	11	—	20	—	—	—	—
2.....	31	49	—	—	—	—	2	—
3 or 4.....	133	26	—	—	20	—	—	1
5 to 9.....	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	58	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	6	37	—	—	1	—	242	35
Other.....	11	13	—	—	1	—	—	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 323	1 022	—	7	41	—	257	118
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	359	180	—	5	8	—	74	27
2 persons.....	440	338	—	2	17	—	81	43
3 persons.....	234	203	—	—	10	—	42	18
4 persons.....	183	180	—	—	4	—	43	19
5 persons.....	84	77	—	—	2	—	11	7
6 or more persons.....	23	44	—	—	—	—	6	4
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.48	—	1.50—	2.24	—	2.17	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.46	—	1.50—	2.57	—	2.17	2.06
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.97	2.63	—	—	1.94	—	2.19	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 308	993	—	7	40	—	238	113
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	23	—	—	1	—	11	4
1.51 or more.....	4	6	—	—	—	—	8	1
Mean.....	.46	.46	—	.24	.44	—	.58	.50
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	836	740	—	7	19	—	13	58
Less than \$20,000.....	27	28	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	159	120	—	—	—	—	2	18
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	443	246	—	—	—	—	5	22
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	152	191	—	6	6	—	3	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	36	97	—	1	3	—	2	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	13	52	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	49 000	57 300	—	68 100	104 200	—	54 200	45 000
Mean (dollars).....	52 300	61 800	—	70 000	116 200	—	100 400	45 900
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	425	168	—	—	20	—	36	35
Median contract rent (dollars).....	248	206	—	—	328	—	225	215
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	227	214	—	—	344	—	222	222
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	392	144	—	—	20	—	32	31
No cash rent.....	33	24	—	—	—	—	4	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.							
	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 51.01 (pt.)	Troct 51.02 (pt.)	Troct 51.03 (pt.)	Troct 52	Troct 53.01 (pt.)	Troct 53.02 (pt.)	Troct 53.03 (pt.)
All housing units.....	25	941	533	632	1 821	929	262	24
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	22	897	503	600	1 755	884	246	13
Owner-occupied housing units.....	14	772	421	509	1 477	771	191	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	63.6	86.1	83.7	84.8	84.2	87.2	77.6	—
White.....	—	700	408	489	1 429	747	188	—
Black.....	14	68	10	16	42	14	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	3	4	4	5	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	3	—	1	3	7	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	697	408	488	1 427	745	187	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8	125	82	91	278	113	55	13
White.....	—	101	81	87	265	112	53	11
Black.....	8	24	1	4	11	—	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	99	81	87	264	112	53	11
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	3	44	30	32	66	45	16	11
For sale only.....	—	8	7	5	11	3	1	—
For rent.....	1	12	7	6	8	16	9	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	9	7	1	10	5	3	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	4	1	—	2	2	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	11	8	20	35	19	3	10
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—
2 rooms.....	1	9	9	6	10	13	2	—
3 rooms.....	1	19	15	24	41	36	3	—
4 rooms.....	1	157	108	117	402	167	60	4
5 rooms.....	7	241	149	167	541	213	76	18
6 rooms.....	4	237	146	180	440	209	64	1
7 rooms.....	3	142	61	82	214	128	32	—
8 or more rooms.....	8	135	45	55	170	163	24	1
Median, all housing units.....	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	4.9
Median, all housing units.....	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.6	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	19	737	388	453	1 321	684	214	10
1, attached.....	2	7	1	2	14	3	4	1
2.....	—	9	6	6	5	2	1	13
3 or 4.....	—	1	3	7	1	1	4	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	4	184	132	150	465	235	37	—
Other.....	—	3	—	5	14	3	2	—
Occupied housing units.....	22	897	503	600	1 755	884	246	13
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	4	154	83	107	291	133	39	1
2 persons.....	4	293	147	208	578	308	87	6
3 persons.....	3	188	126	124	393	200	54	2
4 persons.....	4	157	104	113	326	167	44	1
5 persons.....	3	74	28	39	116	52	18	3
6 or more persons.....	4	31	15	9	51	24	4	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.50	2.51	2.67	2.43	2.52	2.50	2.47	2.42
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.50	2.47	2.68	2.48	2.56	2.56	2.40	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.00	2.84	2.63	2.10	2.92	2.20	2.76	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	20	876	488	595	1 712	861	243	13
1.01 to 1.50.....	2	18	13	5	38	20	3	—
1.51 or more.....	—	3	2	—	5	3	—	—
Mean.....	.53	.47	.50	.47	.50	.46	.49	.57
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	11	553	253	356	709	440	133	—
Less than \$20,000.....	—	17	11	12	38	20	12	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	47	47	46	140	53	33	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	7	129	82	137	257	78	30	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3	164	53	91	164	92	29	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	106	40	49	62	68	12	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	71	14	13	35	105	14	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	15	4	5	9	22	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	2	2	2	2	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	54 200	69 800	55 200	57 600	52 600	73 300	50 500	—
Mean (dollars).....	58 600	74 500	62 000	62 800	58 500	79 700	58 600	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	8	110	66	85	227	93	52	12
Median contract rent (dollars).....	100	231	219	192	204	222	255	80
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	97	245	226	216	194	232	256	91
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	6	95	54	66	175	79	45	10
No cash rent.....	2	15	11	19	52	14	7	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.						
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57
All housing units -----	507	43	1 156	1 644	1 681	1 730	3 068
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units-----	482	42	1 102	1 536	1 580	1 618	2 880
Owner-occupied housing units-----	404	36	974	1 304	1 320	1 401	2 415
Percent of occupied housing units-----	83.8	85.7	88.4	84.9	83.5	86.6	83.9
White-----	401	36	973	1 252	1 310	1 395	2 345
Black-----	1	—	1	51	6	—	54
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	—	—	—	4	4	12
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Other race-----	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	1	—	1	2	—	4	5
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	401	36	972	1 251	1 310	1 391	2 340
Renter-occupied housing units-----	78	6	128	232	260	217	465
White-----	77	6	126	219	253	215	443
Black-----	1	—	1	13	4	—	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race-----	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	—	—	1	2	1	6
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	77	6	126	218	253	214	440
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units-----	25	1	54	108	101	112	188
For sale only-----	8	—	18	10	15	18	23
For rent-----	4	—	14	23	22	19	54
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	—	1	4	31	9	5	54
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	—	—	—	6	11	16	6
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	13	—	18	37	44	54	51
Boarded up-----	—	—	1	4	2	3	—
ROOMS							
1 room-----	2	—	2	5	4	2	16
2 rooms-----	4	1	7	19	13	16	34
3 rooms-----	17	1	31	57	78	71	184
4 rooms-----	110	7	168	361	362	325	757
5 rooms-----	165	11	306	513	526	552	829
6 rooms-----	118	6	322	342	369	417	658
7 rooms-----	46	4	162	193	174	194	309
8 or more rooms-----	45	13	158	154	155	153	281
Median, all housing units-----	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2
Median, all housing units-----	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached-----	343	35	903	1 113	1 211	1 303	1 829
1, attached-----	3	—	1	15	9	14	8
2-----	2	—	3	13	5	2	9
3 or 4-----	—	—	7	—	15	—	4
5 to 9-----	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
10 to 19-----	—	—	—	1	19	—	—
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	151	8	231	489	408	398	1 199
Other-----	8	—	11	13	11	13	18
Occupied housing units -----	482	42	1 102	1 536	1 580	1 618	2 880
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person-----	104	11	133	239	284	274	544
2 persons-----	159	21	376	513	558	548	968
3 persons-----	109	8	268	353	311	341	594
4 persons-----	77	—	229	289	268	291	525
5 persons-----	27	1	71	99	123	116	185
6 or more persons-----	6	1	25	43	36	48	64
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.36	1.98	2.66	2.55	2.41	2.48	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.36	2.03	2.66	2.54	2.41	2.49	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.39	1.50	2.65	2.57	2.37	2.37	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less-----	471	41	1 087	1 493	1 531	1 577	2 781
1.01 to 1.50-----	8	1	13	34	39	34	89
1.51 or more-----	3	—	2	9	10	7	10
Median-----	.47	.35	.48	.50	.49	.49	.49
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	191	22	635	610	622	607	1 107
Less than \$20,000-----	11	1	20	55	58	63	84
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	39	3	82	137	209	201	232
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	66	1	163	180	210	190	273
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	41	5	186	140	92	103	227
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	22	3	101	40	36	30	160
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	10	6	74	45	9	14	104
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	2	1	8	8	6	5	16
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	—	2	—	—	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
\$300,000 or more-----	—	2	—	2	1	1	—
Median (dollars)-----	52 200	85 000	65 500	51 000	42 500	43 400	56 400
Mean (dollars)-----	57 400	109 700	68 600	58 500	48 100	47 400	62 700
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	66	4	116	184	205	153	415
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	194	225	249	178	179	165	199
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	205	225	269	200	182	176	208
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	—	1	4	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	—	50	206	113	213
No meals included in rent-----	60	2	99	149	155	100	357
No cash rent-----	6	2	17	34	46	52	57

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County		Morgan County		Lawrence County	Lawrence County			
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)		Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793	BNA 9794
Occupied housing units -----	43 522	9 365	34 157	16 217	3 841	310	1 217	1 433	1 265
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 051	7 592	25 459	10 631	2 863	242	927	1 230	874
Percent of occupied housing units -----	75.9	81.1	74.5	65.6	74.5	78.1	76.2	85.8	89.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 471	1 773	8 698	5 586	978	68	290	203	391
Percent of occupied housing units -----	24.1	18.9	25.5	34.4	25.5	21.9	23.8	14.2	30.9
ROOMS									
1 room-----	150	17	133	85	18	1	6	9	1
2 rooms-----	548	102	446	285	41	4	20	40	29
3 rooms-----	2 323	376	1 947	1 256	180	8	61	267	106
4 rooms-----	7 859	1 959	5 900	2 555	495	70	250	403	246
5 rooms-----	11 053	2 622	8 431	3 322	1 041	100	304	366	326
6 rooms-----	10 537	2 234	8 303	3 970	1 009	33	305	366	244
7 rooms-----	5 639	1 090	4 549	2 263	594	24	136	155	158
8 or more rooms-----	5 413	965	4 448	2 481	463	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	31 412	6 663	24 749	11 661	3 188	201	847	1 075	901
1, detached-----	713	54	659	543	37	1	8	9	14
2-----	567	86	481	321	101	—	7	1	51
3 or 4-----	1 201	117	1 084	960	170	—	18	3	78
5 to 9-----	1 200	105	1 095	908	174	1	35	1	63
10 to 19-----	818	43	775	694	63	—	15	—	24
20 to 49-----	350	—	350	350	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	6 347	2 218	4 129	1 53	86	103	277	334	121
Mobile home or trailer-----	259	79	180	72	22	4	10	10	13
Other-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	9 347	1 862	7 485	4 267	808	68	292	251	374
2 persons-----	14 834	3 165	11 669	5 588	1 296	98	423	479	413
3 persons-----	8 715	1 980	6 735	2 909	768	75	212	332	222
4 persons-----	7 215	564	5 651	2 418	652	41	189	251	167
5 persons-----	2 526	590	1 936	765	236	17	77	98	68
6 or more persons-----	885	204	681	270	81	11	24	22	21
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.34	2.39	2.32	2.19	2.36	2.39	2.25	2.47	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.41	2.40	2.41	2.35	2.42	2.34	2.23	2.44	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.04	2.33	1.99	1.80	2.10	2.63	2.34	2.69	1.70
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	42 696	9 107	33 589	16 059	3 790	298	1 178	1 409	1 233
1.01 to 1.50-----	704	223	481	134	41	10	35	20	28
1.51 or more-----	122	35	87	24	10	2	4	4	4
Mean-----	.46	.47	.45	.42	.45	.48	.45	.47	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	22 357	3 790	18 567	9 830	2 584	112	529	577	613
Less than \$20,000-----	1 040	482	558	113	66	7	72	94	52
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	3 616	1 042	2 574	964	372	31	142	176	189
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	6 698	1 156	5 542	2 726	1 046	39	167	177	174
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	5 155	697	4 458	2 467	606	17	82	89	127
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	2 707	216	2 491	1 492	278	3	36	26	29
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	2 278	151	2 127	1 441	172	12	20	13	29
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	582	33	549	412	30	2	8	2	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	140	8	132	104	6	1	1	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	72	1	65	57	2	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	69	4	71	54	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	59 300	44 900	62 300	67 800	54 800	48 500	44 700	41 700	45 800
Mean (dollars)-----	67 700	49 900	71 300	79 500	62 300	57 900	50 200	44 600	53 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	9 769	1 494	8 275	5 519	956	49	266	161	365
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	257	153	270	291	211	156	144	154	163
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	261	158	277	303	219	156	153	154	152
With meals included in rent-----	85	2	83	75	—	—	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	791	227	805	874	—	—	227	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	8 701	1 146	7 555	5 217	869	34	195	110	334
No cash rent-----	983	346	637	227	87	15	69	51	31

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County					Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County			
	8NA 9795	BNA 9797	Tract 1	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 609	539	1 469	296	1 187	2 986	1 842	1 462	1 083	1 848	2 410
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 376	464	873	232	829	1 853	1 562	866	759	927	1 364
Percent of occupied housing units	85.5	86.1	59.4	78.4	69.8	62.1	84.8	59.2	70.1	50.2	56.6
Renter-occupied housing units	233	75	596	64	358	1 133	280	596	324	49.8	1 046
Percent of occupied housing units	14.5	13.9	40.6	21.6	30.2	37.9	15.2	40.8	29.9	49.8	43.4
ROOMS											
1 room	—	—	1	4	2	4	2	1	1	20	3
2 rooms	14	4	18	6	5	26	11	107	18	61	20
3 rooms	55	19	107	33	49	203	49	184	107	215	184
4 rooms	125	125	377	143	137	683	229	377	433	433	584
5 rooms	499	155	414	68	365	743	414	408	333	458	590
6 rooms	179	61	325	24	142	618	374	325	382	465	450
7 rooms	148	33	143	12	152	333	284	142	140	139	254
8 or more rooms	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.2	5.6	376	479	84	69	57	325
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.2	5.6	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.6	4.9	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.4	5.0	5.6	4.3	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached	1 097	377	1 118	80	1 010	1 829	1 539	1 118	940	1 109	1 408
1, attached	7	7	34	—	2	57	10	27	2	64	55
2	1	1	139	3	45	12	28	139	45	5	7
3 or 4	1	2	121	6	28	338	24	121	27	139	334
5 to 9	—	—	19	5	50	232	1	19	50	282	223
10 to 19	—	—	26	1	11	198	1	26	10	139	198
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	98	67
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19	19
Mobile home or trailer	494	146	4	199	32	225	234	4	1	1	94
Other	9	6	8	2	9	9	5	8	8	11	5
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	209	94	479	85	293	638	262	474	269	547	535
2 persons	538	191	510	100	412	998	699	508	371	605	798
3 persons	383	129	248	44	240	593	390	248	224	336	475
4 persons	311	87	148	13	162	532	345	148	148	243	422
5 persons	116	29	55	13	44	179	106	55	38	91	142
6 or more persons	52	9	29	6	36	46	40	29	33	26	38
Median, occupied housing units	2.65	2.42	2.00	2.13	2.23	2.36	2.44	2.01	2.23	2.12	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.68	2.44	1.98	2.07	2.16	2.70	2.47	1.99	2.18	2.33	2.78
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.51	2.32	2.04	2.33	2.46	1.95	2.28	2.04	2.43	1.84	1.93
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	1 552	525	1 441	277	1 166	2 956	1 815	1 434	1 066	1 821	2 384
1.01 to 1.50	50	11	25	13	16	29	26	25	13	23	25
1.51 or more	7	3	3	6	5	1	1	3	4	4	1
Mean	.51	.47	.43	.54	.44	.47	.42	.44	.44	.48	.46
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units											
Less than \$20,000	656	180	805	46	766	1 544	1 171	798	718	869	1 201
\$20,000 to \$39,999	76	42	23	5	26	15	33	23	22	12	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	155	63	294	20	112	193	112	294	179	121	32
\$60,000 to \$79,999	211	52	344	14	317	509	260	344	298	520	378
\$80,000 to \$99,999	140	18	111	4	185	316	195	105	175	184	227
\$100,000 to \$149,999	39	4	27	2	32	217	135	26	31	20	168
\$150,000 to \$199,999	30	1	4	—	11	285	305	4	11	9	273
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	—	1	—	1	89	101	1	1	1	84
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	—	21	16	1	—	—	19
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars)	47 400	35 600	43 200	38 000	49 500	69 100	78 500	43 100	49 500	52 400	74 800
Mean (dollars)	51 800	36 300	46 300	52 500	51 100	84 400	90 100	46 100	51 400	54 000	90 500
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units											
Median contract rent (dollars)	193	57	586	62	351	1 109	255	586	318	917	1 027
Mean contract rent (dollars)	155	157	207	198	275	320	221	214	281	293	322
With meals included in rent	162	160	207	205	285	327	247	207	290	338	334
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	140	32	263	57	334	1 047	224	263	305	861	984
No cash rent	53	23	21	5	17	62	31	21	13	35	43

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA		Lawrence County		Morgan County		Lawrence County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County	
	4 886	1 523	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	8NA 9791	8NA 9792	8NA 9794	Tract 1	Tract 5
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 707	1 161	1 546	1 090	140	303	602	165	30	182
Percent of occupied housing units	55.4	76.2	46.0	40.2	57.6	85.6	74.7	70.5	13.5	49.1
Renter-occupied housing units	2 179	362	1 817	1 619	103	51	204	69	192	189
Percent of occupied housing units	44.6	23.8	54.0	59.8	42.4	14.4	25.3	29.5	86.5	50.9
ROOMS										
1 room	28	6	22	20	—	1	2	2	1	4
2 rooms	118	31	87	78	4	3	19	3	2	13
3 rooms	488	119	369	331	15	21	68	17	30	35
4 rooms	1 198	370	828	670	54	57	210	75	80	72
5 rooms	1 307	431	876	671	88	87	231	73	57	112
6 rooms	996	309	687	535	58	89	155	41	40	78
7 rooms	455	160	295	249	9	58	81	12	8	30
8 or more rooms	296	97	199	155	15	38	40	11	4	27
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	2 883	941	1 942	1 512	172	259	452	154	67	273
1, attached	86	13	73	63	4	4	5	2	10	14
2	233	21	212	193	16	—	6	11	30	14
3 or 4	420	57	363	350	11	1	42	9	96	21
5 to 9	416	38	388	345	21	1	30	16	12	42
10 to 19	142	17	125	114	10	1	11	3	7	—
20 to 49	63	—	63	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	23	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	546	397	149	14	2	80	245	35	—	2
Other	74	29	45	32	7	8	15	4	—	5
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	1 165	346	819	667	58	68	177	77	28	117
2 persons	1 134	323	811	636	65	77	157	57	47	101
3 persons	890	282	608	491	43	75	139	43	51	48
4 persons	802	257	545	442	36	69	133	32	42	35
5 persons	458	156	302	249	21	24	107	13	25	28
6 or more persons	437	159	278	224	17	41	93	12	23	28
Median, occupied housing units	2.66	2.83	2.58	2.60	2.48	2.93	3.00	2.20	3.21	2.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.80	2.90	2.73	2.84	2.41	2.98	3.11	2.19	3.30	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.50	2.64	2.47	2.46	2.62	2.38	2.76	2.25	3.18	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	4 467	1 363	3 104	2 498	229	321	704	224	195	338
1.01 to 1.50	301	101	200	162	12	24	63	6	22	23
1.51 or more	118	59	59	49	2	9	39	4	5	10
Mean	.59	.61	.58	.58	.54	.56	.64	.51	.71	.52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 000	711	1 289	1 000	124	208	338	120	28	169
Less than \$20,000	265	135	130	85	19	22	87	18	1	42
\$20,000 to \$39,999	684	229	455	363	47	59	105	56	12	75
\$40,000 to \$59,999	650	199	451	356	41	48	88	29	13	38
\$60,000 to \$79,999	255	101	154	111	15	40	37	14	1	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999	100	31	69	59	2	12	15	1	—	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	31	8	23	20	—	4	4	—	—	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	4	4	4	—	2	1	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	41 200	39 500	42 100	42 400	38 300	45 600	36 700	36 300	40 700	31 600
Mean (dollars)	44 800	43 500	45 500	46 300	39 000	49 800	40 100	40 500	47 600	34 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 117	345	1 772	1 594	102	49	197	66	189	178
Median contract rent (dollars)	176	80	200	206	188	100	80	120	174	114
Mean contract rent (dollars)	186	107	198	203	173	124	99	124	175	122
With meals included in rent	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	130	253	130	130	95	—	—	—	162	163
No meals included in rent	1 946	92	1 693	1 540	7	40	124	62	185	172
No cash rent	163	—	71	46	—	9	73	4	2	5

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.					Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County				
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	1 009	509	197	222	371	979	495	238	177	
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	504	241	84	30	182	478	230	7	68	
Percent of occupied housing units-----	50.0	47.3	42.6	13.5	49.1	48.8	46.5	2.9	38.4	
Renter-occupied housing units-----	505	268	113	192	189	501	265	231	109	
Percent of occupied housing units-----	50.0	52.7	57.4	86.5	50.9	51.2	53.5	97.1	61.6	
ROOMS										
1 room-----	6	—	1	1	4	6	—	7	1	
2 rooms-----	18	10	4	2	13	18	10	13	4	
3 rooms-----	114	40	13	30	35	108	39	80	12	
4 rooms-----	211	80	82	80	72	195	78	106	77	
5 rooms-----	287	141	40	57	112	281	138	23	32	
6 rooms-----	213	135	31	40	78	211	132	6	28	
7 rooms-----	104	76	10	8	30	104	73	2	9	
8 or more rooms-----	56	27	16	4	27	56	25	1	14	
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.4	3.7	4.4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	3.6	4.1	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	660	336	86	67	273	656	323	11	73	
1, attached-----	22	6	3	10	14	22	6	4	3	
2-----	119	24	2	30	14	119	24	1	1	
3 or 4-----	110	21	45	96	21	110	21	42	44	
5 to 9-----	46	102	24	12	42	46	102	110	24	
10 to 19-----	8	13	19	7	—	—	—	49	19	
20 to 49-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	18	6	
50 or more-----	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Mobile home or trailer-----	27	1	7	—	2	1	—	—	3	
Other-----	17	6	2	—	5	17	6	3	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	235	85	47	28	117	228	82	91	43	
2 persons-----	237	92	63	47	101	229	90	63	56	
3 persons-----	182	107	32	51	48	176	105	34	28	
4 persons-----	162	115	28	48	42	158	110	39	25	
5 persons-----	98	59	14	25	35	96	58	8	13	
6 or more persons-----	95	51	13	23	28	92	50	3	12	
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.68	3.22	2.32	3.21	2.18	2.68	3.22	1.94	2.31	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.76	3.32	2.88	3.30	2.16	2.78	3.33	3.00	3.06	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.59	3.16	2.10	3.18	2.20	2.59	3.15	1.92	2.11	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	920	471	185	195	338	895	458	225	166	
1.01 to 1.50-----	64	33	10	22	23	62	32	9	9	
1.51 or more-----	25	5	2	5	10	22	5	4	2	
Mean-----	.59	.61	.55	.71	.52	.59	.61	.61	.55	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	443	226	70	28	169	441	216	6	59	
Less than \$20,000-----	29	10	5	1	42	29	9	—	3	
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	211	57	8	12	75	210	53	—	6	
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	160	104	28	13	38	159	101	4	23	
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	25	44	14	1	8	25	43	2	12	
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	14	9	8	—	4	14	8	—	8	
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	4	2	2	—	1	4	2	—	5	
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)-----	38 500	48 900	54 000	40 700	31 600	38 500	49 400	52 500	56 900	
Mean (dollars)-----	40 700	49 400	61 700	47 600	34 400	40 700	49 600	53 300	65 400	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	496	265	112	189	178	492	263	231	109	
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	152	168	304	174	114	152	202	268	306	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	169	201	296	175	122	168	271	271	300	
With meals included in rent-----	3	2	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	63	182	—	162	163	63	182	—	—	
No meals included in rent-----	465	256	108	185	172	462	254	230	105	
No cash rent-----	28	7	4	2	5	27	7	1	4	

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA		Lawrence County	
	BNA 9793		BNA 9795	
Occupied housing units -----	637	516	101	97
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units-----	542	465	95	86
Percent of occupied housing units-----	85.1	90.1	94.1	88.7
Renter-occupied housing units-----	95	51	6	11
Percent of occupied housing units-----	14.9	9.9	5.9	11.3
ROOMS				
1 room-----	1	—	—	—
2 rooms-----	2	—	—	—
3 rooms-----	18	8	1	3
4 rooms-----	79	60	8	10
5 rooms-----	176	142	22	26
6 rooms-----	163	133	25	25
7 rooms-----	101	92	24	20
8 or more rooms-----	97	81	21	13
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached-----	471	395	76	68
1, attached-----	5	2	—	—
2-----	3	3	—	—
3 or 4-----	8	1	—	—
5 to 9-----	12	5	1	—
10 to 19-----	7	—	—	—
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	125	105	23	28
Other-----	6	5	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person-----	38	16	2	2
2 persons-----	92	58	9	14
3 persons-----	156	124	28	18
4 persons-----	227	213	42	41
5 persons-----	96	86	18	12
6 or more persons-----	28	19	2	10
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.64	3.78	3.77	3.85
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.73	3.80	3.79	3.90
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.82	3.37	3.50	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less-----	614	499	99	91
1.01 to 1.50-----	20	15	2	6
1.51 or more-----	3	2	—	—
Mean-----	.64	.68	.63	.71
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	313	260	46	41
Less than \$20,000-----	20	17	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	82	71	10	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	101	84	19	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	61	55	11	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	26	19	4	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	18	12	1	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	2	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	3	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	50,500	49,800	50,700	51,500
Mean (dollars)-----	56,100	53,500	53,800	56,800
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	81	41	6	8
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	225	172	188	253
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	220	173	171	224
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	70	31	3	7
No cash rent-----	11	10	3	1

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
Occupied housing units -----		198	170
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----		106	83
Percent of occupied housing units -----		53.5	48.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----		92	87
Percent of occupied housing units -----		46.5	51.2
ROOMS			
1 room -----		5	5
2 rooms -----		10	8
3 rooms -----		17	17
4 rooms -----		43	36
5 rooms -----		42	36
6 rooms -----		38	35
7 rooms -----		22	15
8 or more rooms -----		21	18
Median, occupied housing units -----		5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----		5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----		4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----		114	96
1, attached -----		7	6
2 -----		2	2
3 or 4 -----		16	14
5 to 9 -----		9	9
10 to 19 -----		8	8
20 to 49 -----		11	11
50 or more -----		6	6
Mobile home or trailer -----		25	18
Other -----		-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----		32	28
2 persons -----		60	49
3 persons -----		42	37
4 persons -----		43	38
5 persons -----		11	9
6 or more persons -----		10	9
Median, occupied housing units -----		2.67	2.72
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----		2.82	2.90
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----		2.45	2.47
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----		186	158
1.01 to 1.50 -----		8	8
1.51 or more -----		4	4
Mean -----		.65	.65
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----		74	62
Less than \$20,000 -----		4	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----		16	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----		21	20
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----		15	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----		5	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----		8	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----		4	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----		1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----		-	-
\$300,000 or more -----		-	-
Median (dollars) -----		57 500	58 800
Mean (dollars) -----		68 400	70 400
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----		89	85
Median contract rent (dollars) -----		294	295
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----		323	326
With meals included in rent -----		2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----		1 063	1 063
No meals included in rent -----		81	79
No cash rent -----		6	4

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA		Morgan County	
	43 386	34 044		
Occupied housing units -----				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	32 972	25 399		
Percent of occupied housing units	76.0	74.6		
Renter-occupied housing units	10 414	8 645		
Percent of occupied housing units	24.0	25.4		
ROOMS				
1 room	146	129		
2 rooms	540	439		
3 rooms	2 316	1 940		
4 rooms	7 828	5 874		
5 rooms	11 024	8 408		
6 rooms	10 509	8 278		
7 rooms	5 624	4 539		
8 or more rooms	5 399	4 437		
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.9		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	31 328	24 682		
1, attached	709	655		
2	566	480		
3 or 4	1 289	1 174		
5 to 9	1 195	1 090		
10 to 19	816	773		
20 to 49	546	546		
50 or more	347	347		
Mobile home or trailer	6 331	4 117		
Other	259	180		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	9 323	7 464		
2 persons	14 791	11 636		
3 persons	8 688	6 712		
4 persons	7 184	5 624		
5 persons	2 520	1 931		
6 or more persons	880	677		
Median, occupied housing units	2.34	2.32		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.41	2.41		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.04	1.98		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	42 564	33 480		
1.01 to 1.50	701	478		
1.51 or more	121	86		
Mean	.46	.45		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 303	18 524		
Less than \$20,000	1 036	558		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 607	2 567		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6 683	5 528		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 143	4 447		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 704	2 489		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 272	2 122		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	578	546		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	139	131		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	72	71		
\$300,000 or more	69	65		
Median (dollars)	59 300	62 300		
Mean (dollars)	67 700	71 300		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 714	8 223		
Median contract rent (dollars)	256	270		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	261	276		
With meals included in rent	83	81		
Median contract rent (dollars)	784	798		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	8 651	7 506		
No meals included in rent	980	636		
No cash rent				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County		Lawrence County									
			Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793	BNA 9794	BNA 9795	BNA 9796	BNA 9797	BNA 9798	BNA 9799
ANCESTRY														
All persons	131 556	31 513	100 043	48 740	10 795	2 151	5 690	4 218	4 055	4 970	4 186	1 717	2 829	1 707
Ancestry specified	108 855	25 817	82 838	41 251	8 842	1 768	4 953	3 554	3 288	4 056	3 219	1 378	2 238	1 363
Single ancestry	83 084	21 646	61 438	30 315	6 384	1 659	4 503	2 899	2 714	3 089	2 684	1 111	1 819	1 166
Multiple ancestry	25 371	4 171	21 400	10 936	2 458	109	448	655	574	967	535	267	419	197
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	22 901	5 696	17 205	7 489	1 953	383	727	664	767	914	967	339	591	344
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	263 112	63 026	200 086	97 480	21 590	4 302	11 360	8 436	8 110	9 940	8 372	3 434	5 658	3 414
Arab	39	—	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	38	—	38	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	33	6	27	23	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	54	—	54	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	99	8	91	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	202	74	128	91	5	—	2	—	55	17	—	—	—	—
Dutch	2 607	486	334	844	334	—	47	43	119	127	87	—	7	56
English	17 326	2 473	14 853	8 122	1 525	92	327	398	561	263	298	124	260	150
Finnish	41	—	41	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	2 366	257	2 109	1 330	183	10	52	77	47	24	6	—	11	30
French Canadian	168	41	127	81	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	16 980	2 155	14 825	7 651	1 490	—	188	256	147	32	7	—	302	141
Greek	149	64	85	50	—	—	—	34	—	531	405	162	—	—
Hungarian	172	10	162	99	12	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Irish	26 756	4 988	21 768	9 979	2 740	115	507	905	708	987	870	239	429	228
Italian	1 329	95	1 234	682	91	4	32	5	11	27	21	—	—	—
Lithuanian	100	5	95	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	246	33	213	121	28	—	12	11	8	33	—	—	15	30
Polish	648	100	548	263	129	6	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	31	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
Russian	111	—	111	88	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	3 776	414	3 362	1 989	363	8	52	11	153	58	40	45	19	28
Scottish	2 603	368	2 235	1 275	144	7	25	46	73	76	31	39	29	42
Slovak	159	—	159	105	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	23	14	9	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	697	110	587	313	81	—	27	—	14	39	11	6	13	—
Swiss	59	9	50	43	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	104	—	104	95	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	27 838	9 418	18 420	6 331	2 045	443	1 530	1 348	924	1 741	1 340	445	1 011	636
Welsh	555	16	539	319	46	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	15	—	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	31	—	31	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	156 171	41 710	114 461	56 563	12 079	3 562	8 521	5 294	5 290	5 875	5 219	2 344	3 532	2 073
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	16	—	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County													
		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01
ANCESTRY															
All persons		4 248	3 701	1 036	3 777	4 763	3 520	3 101	6 423	8 869	5 381	3 448	3 296	4 101	647
Ancestry specified		3 548	3 372	991	2 944	4 150	3 034	2 440	5 528	7 490	4 493	2 617	2 877	3 381	621
Single ancestry		2 737	2 185	991	2 807	3 346	2 154	1 833	3 676	5 678	3 095	1 893	2 276	2 365	340
Multiple ancestry		811	1 187	—	137	804	880	607	1 852	1 812	1 398	724	601	1 016	281
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		700	329	45	833	613	486	661	895	1 379	888	831	419	720	26
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported		8 496	7 402	2 072	7 554	9 526	7 040	6 202	12 846	17 738	10 762	6 896	6 592	8 202	1 294
Arab		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian		—	7	—	—	—	26	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		—	15	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		5	8	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	6	—
Czech		—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—	—	—
Danish		14	7	—	—	—	7	2	21	—	9	—	5	—	—
Dutch		68	105	—	37	131	76	87	184	120	58	111	78	198	5
English		484	1 004	—	20	501	662	393	1 175	1 526	927	470	542	469	172
Finnish		—	13	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		81	198	—	14	60	160	34	209	294	141	62	31	69	5
French Canadian		11	14	—	—	—	7	—	—	17	16	—	9	—	—
German		564	865	—	89	433	666	560	1 289	1 465	873	397	428	592	151
Greek		—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—
Hungarian		—	—	—	—	—	32	3	40	10	2	—	—	35	—
Irish		816	813	68	72	1 013	665	605	1 816	1 904	1 081	772	728	1 142	218
Italian		—	44	—	19	68	28	18	184	192	122	45	33	19	28
Jamaican		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		17	29	—	—	9	5	2	7	13	36	—	—	—	—
Polish		—	54	—	—	12	81	6	12	8	47	34	53	60	—
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		157	17	—	—	—	10	—	20	—	5	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish		56	370	—	—	102	190	87	243	260	179	173	68	112	70
Scottish		—	177	—	11	36	95	25	167	236	210	37	49	67	22
Czech-Slovak		—	11	—	—	9	—	—	29	8	8	14	—	8	9
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		7	94	—	—	20	10	21	51	33	61	25	13	23	—
Swiss		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	6
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		767	366	92	299	461	682	468	645	1 369	1 088	564	1 052	698	60
Welsh		11	18	—	—	33	21	8	22	84	36	29	8	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		5 404	3 096	1 912	6 971	6 605	3 519	3 833	6 410	10 044	5 766	4 083	3 448	4 591	450
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Morgan County—Con.		Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County								
		Tract 54.04	Tract 55	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9
ANCESTRY												
All persons		3 113	4 604	4 248	3 623	2 997	3 650	1 036	3 150	4 353	3 092	4 983
Ancestry specified		2 577	3 616	3 548	3 294	2 413	2 997	991	2 600	3 812	2 523	3 726
Single ancestry		1 927	2 618	2 737	2 128	1 677	2 011	991	2 521	3 109	1 824	2 688
Multiple ancestry		650	998	811	1 166	736	986	—	79	703	699	1 038
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		536	988	700	329	584	653	45	550	541	569	1 257
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported		6 226	9 208	8 496	7 246	5 994	7 300	2 072	6 300	8 706	6 184	9 966
Arab		—	—	—	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian		2	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		4	—	—	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech		4	5	—	28	—	8	—	—	—	11	7
Danish		10	—	14	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	27
Dutch		109	54	68	105	85	18	—	27	92	39	71
English		620	530	484	972	588	778	—	13	427	583	653
Finnish		—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		86	41	81	193	51	166	—	14	44	57	77
French Canadian		1	8	11	14	6	—	—	—	—	8	19
German		368	623	564	841	488	548	—	40	426	555	767
Greek		—	28	—	5	7	20	—	—	—	—	11
Hungarian		6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	9	—
Irish		779	1 119	816	803	739	874	68	28	910	642	971
Italian		44	86	—	44	17	38	—	—	48	48	32
Lithuanian		8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		2	—	17	29	6	32	—	—	9	—	—
Polish		36	16	—	49	30	31	—	—	12	28	—
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		—	—	—	17	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish-Irish		107	117	157	353	176	220	—	—	102	31	9
Scottish		65	39	56	177	143	119	—	—	36	82	113
Slovak		6	12	—	11	—	—	—	—	9	—	67
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Swedish		14	12	7	94	29	9	—	—	20	5	23
Swiss		—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	7
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8
United States or American		492	1 241	767	366	422	616	92	97	340	539	781
Welsh		13	—	11	18	26	27	—	—	33	34	40
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Other ancestries		3 439	5 262	5 404	3 033	3 062	3 729	1 912	6 081	6 165	3 304	6 164
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.					Hartselle city, Morgan County			
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)
ANCESTRY									
All persons	3 399	309	4 980	7 286	1 097	537	—	2 898	3 242
Ancestry specified	2 933	302	4 374	6 254	969	515	—	2 165	2 823
Single ancestry	2 053	268	2 862	4 759	431	256	—	1 494	2 230
Multiple ancestry	880	34	1 512	1 495	538	259	—	671	593
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	466	7	606	1 032	128	22	—	733	419
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS									
Total ancestries reported	6 798	618	9 960	14 572	2 194	1 074	—	5 796	6 484
Arab	26	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Danish	7	—	21	—	9	—	—	—	5
Dutch	76	—	140	92	26	5	—	93	78
English	662	42	1 035	1 356	390	139	—	435	542
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	160	—	191	240	51	5	—	60	31
French Canadian	7	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	9
German	666	105	1 088	1 240	189	134	—	388	414
Greek	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	32	—	40	10	2	—	—	5	—
Irish	665	45	1 329	1 598	315	176	—	669	728
Italian	28	10	139	164	86	28	—	39	33
Lithuanian	7	—	10	—	—	38	—	—	—
Norwegian	5	—	7	10	6	—	—	—	—
Polish	81	—	12	—	20	—	—	34	53
Portuguese	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	7	—
Scottish-Irish	190	—	218	219	31	62	—	158	68
Scottish	95	—	146	206	133	15	—	32	49
Slovak	—	—	29	8	—	9	—	14	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Swedish	10	—	51	27	38	—	—	25	13
Swiss	—	—	9	—	—	6	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	682	11	498	985	87	48	—	339	1 052
Welsh	21	—	22	82	5	—	—	29	8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 277	405	4 725	8 193	760	349	—	3 406	3 354
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS									
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartselle city, Morgan County—Can.		Remainder of Morgan County								
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons-----	2 850	—	—	78	—	627	410	121	2 792	1 443	1 583
Ancestry specified-----	2 359	—	—	78	—	344	338	101	2 138	1 154	1 236
Single ancestry-----	1 628	—	—	57	—	286	237	101	1 565	814	919
Multiple ancestry-----	731	—	—	21	—	58	101	—	573	340	317
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	491	—	—	—	—	283	72	20	654	289	347
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported-----	5 700	—	—	156	—	1 254	820	242	5 584	2 886	3 166
Arab-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Danish-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dutch-----	161	—	—	—	—	10	39	—	87	44	28
English-----	325	—	—	32	—	7	74	—	351	140	170
Finnish-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4
French (except Basque)-----	49	—	—	5	—	—	16	—	34	18	54
French Canadian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
German-----	387	—	—	24	—	49	7	—	455	201	225
Greek-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Irish-----	906	—	—	10	—	44	103	—	560	487	306
Italian-----	13	—	—	—	—	19	20	—	8	45	28
Lithuanian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Norwegian-----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	8
Polish-----	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish-----	93	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Scotch-Irish-----	28	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	87	25	41
Scotch-Irish-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	30	—
Slovak-----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish-----	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	6
Swiss-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian-----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American-----	391	—	—	—	—	202	121	—	457	147	384
Welsh-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries-----	3 195	—	—	63	—	890	440	242	3 428	1 685	1 851
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Costa Rican-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Panamanian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Argentinean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Chilean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.										
	Tract 52	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57
ANCESTRY											
All persons	4 880	2 479	550	54	1 251	110	3 113	4 262	4 604	4 444	7 707
Ancestry specified	4 038	2 029	452	54	1 022	106	2 577	3 524	3 616	3 619	6 319
Single ancestry	3 078	1 632	399	46	737	84	1 927	2 619	2 641	2 641	4 979
Multiple ancestry	960	397	53	8	285	22	650	905	998	978	1 340
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	842	450	98	—	229	4	536	738	988	825	1 388
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	9 760	4 958	1 100	108	2 502	220	6 226	8 524	9 208	8 888	15 414
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	15
Belgian	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	20
Dutch	109	30	18	—	37	—	109	130	54	102	146
English	574	314	35	—	144	33	620	559	530	549	1 074
Finnish	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	46	47	2	—	20	—	86	61	41	85	81
French Canadian	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	2	9
German	545	383	9	14	205	17	368	632	623	650	1 277
Greek	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	28	—	6	—	—	6	8
Irish	1 406	329	103	—	236	42	779	919	1 119	1 241	1 365
Italian	6	30	6	—	6	—	44	32	86	45	86
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	4	37
Polish	—	16	—	—	29	—	36	13	16	—	27
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	76	104	15	—	19	8	107	185	117	99	110
Scottish	142	42	5	—	39	7	65	123	39	103	164
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	6	9
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	6	3	—	—	—	—	14	28	12	6	97
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	1 370	738	225	—	307	12	492	1 079	1 241	1 057	2 212
Welsh	27	22	—	—	—	—	13	30	—	55	17
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	5 362	2 882	677	94	1 396	101	3 439	4 588	5 262	4 825	8 594
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County				
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	8NA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793	BNA 9794	BNA 9795
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	131 556	31 513	100 043	48 740	10 795	2 151	5 680	4 218	4 055	4 970
Native	130 797	31 473	99 324	48 231	10 756	2 149	5 673	4 209	4 055	4 964
Foreign born	759	40	719	509	39	2	7	9	—	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	192	22	170	117	—	—	2	—	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	122 550	29 283	93 267	45 333	10 131	2 012	5 179	3 942	3 814	4 592
In linguistically isolated households	352	33	319	215	—	—	2	—	6	—
Speak a language other than English	2 969	607	2 362	1 497	196	38	87	64	183	89
Do not speak English "very well"	953	191	762	474	45	25	43	20	26	29
Speak Spanish	1 587	425	1 162	740	64	34	85	36	110	42
Do not speak English "very well"	590	165	425	276	27	24	41	20	21	21
Linguistically isolated	158	27	131	83	—	—	2	—	6	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	227	55	172	128	19	—	—	19	30	6
Do not speak English "very well"	56	5	51	37	8	—	—	—	5	—
Linguistically isolated	42	—	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	31 660	7 201	24 459	12 059	2 752	582	1 419	917	766	1 123
Preprimary school	1 861	303	1 558	887	172	25	74	52	43	41
Public school	1 152	259	893	434	88	19	68	52	43	21
Elementary or high school	24 087	6 072	18 015	8 481	2 068	434	1 220	778	596	960
Public school	23 172	5 902	17 270	7 996	2 025	410	1 168	753	582	918
College	5 712	826	4 886	2 691	512	123	125	87	127	122
Public college	5 071	773	4 298	2 361	477	119	91	87	121	113
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	84 213	19 498	64 715	31 814	6 976	1 295	3 278	2 652	2 782	2 969
Less than 9th grade	12 292	3 876	8 416	3 371	974	192	742	486	600	447
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16 185	4 787	11 398	4 887	1 080	338	850	575	708	871
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 575	7 293	19 282	8 678	2 089	404	1 095	1 248	856	1 174
Some college, no degree	13 769	1 778	11 991	6 371	1 444	158	346	157	175	297
Associate degree	4 162	553	3 609	1 974	395	59	65	107	78	49
Bachelor's degree	7 701	828	6 873	4 405	693	74	121	40	289	92
Graduate or professional degree	3 529	383	3 146	2 128	301	70	59	39	76	39
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.2	55.6	69.4	74.0	70.6	59.1	51.4	60.0	53.0	55.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.3	6.2	15.5	20.5	14.2	11.1	5.5	3.0	13.1	4.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	361	406	345	338	341	152	516	357	379	384
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 481	1 649	1 429	1 426	1 380	1 504	2 082	1 384	1 326	1 701
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 020	2 233	1 961	1 892	1 925	2 390	2 269	2 003	2 366	2 174
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	122 550	29 283	93 267	45 333	10 131	2 012	5 179	3 942	3 814	4 592
Some house	67 895	19 157	48 738	21 415	5 518	1 428	3 467	2 648	2 529	2 800
Different house in United States	54 293	10 126	44 167	23 708	4 575	584	1 712	1 294	1 285	1 792
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 465	1 101	14 364	11 359	550	129	126	37	32	489
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 530	7 022	12 508	2 475	2 623	369	1 134	1 123	1 037	940
Different MSA/PMSA	13 681	1 257	12 424	7 401	926	42	299	87	188	183
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5 617	746	4 871	2 473	476	44	153	47	28	180
Abroad	362	—	362	210	38	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	66 743	3 248	63 495	48 740	10 795	—	—	—	2 811	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	44 582	1 870	42 712	34 321	6 592	—	—	—	1 664	—
Rural population	64 813	28 265	36 548	—	—	2 151	5 680	4 218	1 244	4 970
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	20 088	8 856	11 232	—	—	674	2 981	1 013	291	1 249
On farms	2 912	1 492	1 420	—	—	119	144	289	149	148
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	59 193	13 359	45 834	22 593	5 051	1 055	2 087	1 784	1 622	2 225
Car, truck, or van	56 345	12 457	43 888	21 827	4 824	985	1 955	1 612	1 510	2 132
Drove alone	47 436	9 855	37 581	19 024	4 092	772	1 360	1 333	1 270	1 864
Carpooled	8 909	2 602	6 307	2 803	732	213	595	279	240	268
Public transportation (including taxicab)	161	60	101	41	23	21	10	—	14	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	150	60	90	41	23	21	10	—	14	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	832	238	594	257	61	22	65	29	20	13
Other means	541	91	450	203	57	19	10	8	13	19
Worked at home	1 314	513	801	265	86	21	47	135	65	61
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.13	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.13	1.22	1.10	1.10	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.9	25.4	20.9	17.7	20.9	25.8	25.1	27.4	24.1	23.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5 454	1 448	4 006	1 657	502	91	274	189	150	254
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	16 878	4 659	12 219	5 606	1 157	382	819	602	536	784
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	17 316	3 094	14 222	7 582	1 643	234	373	410	427	496
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 762	805	3 957	2 304	393	57	130	98	138	116
All other times	13 469	2 840	10 629	5 179	1 270	270	444	350	306	514
Worked in MSA of residence	45 123	11 359	33 764	17 549	4 021	922	1 695	1 439	1 405	2 033
Decatur city (pt.)	24 323	3 439	20 884	13 807	1 638	395	395	197	268	849
Hartselle city	3 954	203	3 751	485	1 557	7	7	15	23	14
Remainder of Morgan County	9 913	1 724	8 189	2 685	755	139	295	149	189	416
Moulton city	2 230	2 123	107	71	12	28	81	347	635	247
Remainder of Lawrence County	4 703	3 870	833	501	59	353	917	731	290	507
Worked outside MSA of residence	14 070	2 000	12 070	5 044	1 030	133	392	345	217	192
Huntsville city (pt.)	5 689	272	5 417	2 040	379	34	30	35	39	15
Redstone Arsenal CDP	1 163	78	1 085	400	80	10	—	—	39	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	1 036	107	929	494	86	26	12	14	7	6
Athens city	964	154	810	547	97	6	3	26	33	29
Remainder of Limestone County	1 820	415	1 405	898	123	33	76	18	41	87
Cullman city	520	7	513	38	74	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Cullman County	246	—	246	33	25	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield city	142	101	41	30	6	—	37	50	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	371	313	58	29	7	7	104	113	—	11
Florence city	182	127	55	40	—	6	60	38	7	—
Remainder of Lauderdale County	60	53	7	7	—	—	46	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	133	15	118	35	46	3	—	—	12	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	38	20	18	—	—	—	2	13	—	5
Worked elsewhere	1 706	338	1 368	453	107	8	22	38	32	39

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Morgan County					
	BNA 9796	BNA 9797	BNA 9798	BNA 9799	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 186	1 717	2 829	1 707	4 248	3 701	1 036	3 777	4 763	3 520
Native	4 176	1 711	2 829	1 707	4 197	3 643	1 036	3 777	4 739	3 469
Foreign born	10	6	—	—	51	58	—	—	24	51
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	8	6	—	—	19	—	—	—	7	9
Persons 5 years and over	3 879	1 633	2 643	1 589	3 936	3 457	928	3 467	4 320	3 353
In linguistically isolated households	19	6	—	—	32	—	—	—	24	9
Speak a language other than English	85	38	23	—	164	111	4	160	70	118
Do not speak English "very well"	38	6	4	—	31	21	—	28	33	57
Speak Spanish	85	18	15	—	53	40	4	98	34	46
Do not speak English "very well"	38	—	—	—	7	14	—	21	7	20
Linguistically isolated	19	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	27	7	—	—	24	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	937	396	733	328	1 086	991	204	988	1 272	1 028
Preprimary school	18	3	28	19	87	107	32	47	82	73
Public school	18	3	16	19	76	44	32	47	47	9
Elementary or high school	790	363	666	265	807	674	172	825	966	697
Public school	790	356	666	259	746	583	161	802	935	659
College	129	30	39	44	192	210	—	116	224	258
Public college	129	30	39	44	169	186	—	97	192	252
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 626	1 083	1 733	1 080	2 765	2 548	629	2 096	2 876	2 309
Less than 9th grade	490	270	405	244	533	66	191	419	390	56
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	615	214	377	239	716	141	183	584	630	316
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 042	406	608	460	768	436	162	600	1 065	693
Some college, no degree	293	91	166	95	432	643	46	271	482	531
Associate degree	83	44	60	8	102	176	16	109	107	141
Bachelor's degree	85	36	73	18	166	665	26	67	149	422
Graduate or professional degree	18	22	44	16	48	421	5	46	53	150
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.9	55.3	54.9	55.3	54.8	91.9	40.5	52.1	64.5	83.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	5.4	6.8	3.1	7.7	42.6	4.9	5.4	7.0	24.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	249	343	674	667	412	—	511	713	637	127
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 454	2 095	1 706	1 667	1 436	1 524	1 661	1 814	2 103	1 754
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 121	2 267	2 299	2 491	1 817	1 694	2 019	2 214	2 345	2 066
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 879	1 633	2 643	1 589	3 936	3 457	928	3 467	4 320	3 353
Same house	2 286	1 126	1 757	1 116	1 922	1 507	573	1 910	2 307	2 156
Different house in United States	1 593	507	886	473	1 928	1 943	355	1 546	2 013	1 197
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	213	27	43	5	1 253	693	267	974	1 264	496
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 051	377	680	311	157	88	53	157	171	138
Different MSA/PMSA	222	77	127	32	444	862	35	370	345	446
Not in an MSA/PMSA	107	26	36	125	74	300	—	45	233	117
Abroad	—	—	—	—	86	7	—	11	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	—	437	—	4 248	3 701	1 036	3 672	4 538	3 520
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	206	—	2 740	3 437	741	2 433	3 401	3 234
Rural population	4 186	1 717	2 392	1 707	—	—	—	105	225	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 081	493	650	424	—	—	—	87	173	—
On farms	129	190	195	129	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 952	719	1 178	737	1 592	1 812	381	1 584	1 977	1 682
Car, truck, or van	1 817	661	1 083	702	1 479	1 728	358	1 516	1 930	1 622
Drove alone	1 469	443	824	520	1 281	1 589	215	1 052	1 564	1 449
Carpooled	348	218	259	182	198	139	143	464	366	173
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	15	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	28	45	6	10	40	18	—	13	34	17
Other means	8	—	14	13	49	13	10	13	—	10
Worked at home	84	13	75	12	17	53	13	34	13	33
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.21	1.16	1.17	1.08	1.04	1.28	1.21	1.11	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.6	27.4	24.9	27.0	15.6	17.7	16.7	16.4	18.0	18.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	205	109	82	94	121	20	70	223	169	125
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	641	247	363	285	426	368	63	446	657	366
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	488	149	336	181	491	928	69	294	395	719
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	123	28	91	24	139	156	71	79	161	128
All other times	411	173	231	141	398	287	95	508	582	311
Worked in MSA of residence	1 662	640	1 039	524	1 351	1 310	323	1 305	1 543	1 260
Decatur city (pt.)	855	177	198	105	1 142	1 056	238	945	1 139	992
Hartselle city	27	70	25	15	21	42	—	44	8	25
Remainder of Morgan County	249	154	80	53	160	200	65	247	303	213
Moulton city	136	75	415	159	—	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	395	164	321	192	28	12	20	69	84	30
Worked outside MSA of residence	290	79	139	213	241	502	58	279	434	422
Huntsville city (pt.)	66	13	27	13	134	207	17	125	129	220
Redstone Arsenal CDP	29	—	—	—	23	50	—	16	—	46
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	30	—	6	6	20	52	21	30	42	38
Athens city	11	20	6	20	20	48	—	60	92	31
Remainder of Limestone County	105	11	39	5	18	70	20	39	100	52
Cullman city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cullman County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Sheffield city	4	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	—	—	31	47	—	7	—	—	11	—
Florence city	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Lauderdale County	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	35	28	25	111	19	55	—	9	25	35

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.									
	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01	Tract 54.04	Tract 55
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 101	6 423	8 869	5 381	3 448	3 296	4 101	647	3 113	4 604
Native	3 098	6 328	8 756	5 362	3 438	3 290	4 065	636	3 098	4 561
Foreign born	3	95	113	19	10	6	36	11	15	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	41
Persons 5 years and over	2 920	5 934	8 277	5 108	3 184	3 106	3 848	620	2 895	4 323
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	2	85
Speak a language other than English	49	141	297	158	76	50	34	5	46	227
Do not speak English "very well"	32	36	122	43	10	12	16	5	4	103
Speak Spanish	41	108	132	93	25	16	6	—	34	160
Do not speak English "very well"	29	36	73	23	10	12	6	—	3	59
Linguistically isolated	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	9	39	13	—	11	—	—	4	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	771	1 653	2 243	1 451	940	779	1 032	218	779	1 061
Preprimary school	50	139	109	83	89	85	42	23	36	47
Public school	23	52	35	56	56	41	34	9	29	29
Elementary or high school	616	1 209	1 615	1 022	706	558	787	130	552	844
Public school	579	1 189	1 554	944	682	558	775	126	534	833
College	105	305	519	346	145	136	203	65	191	170
Public college	89	261	455	289	129	136	192	63	183	145
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 974	4 169	5 761	3 525	2 132	2 163	2 661	408	1 987	3 091
Less than 9th grade	204	252	719	358	222	349	393	6	186	753
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	365	497	862	537	343	353	449	17	327	710
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	756	1 133	1 548	932	601	748	871	81	668	836
Some college, no degree	287	813	1 131	689	467	394	498	104	390	434
Associate degree	91	324	395	212	111	106	185	10	142	133
Bachelor's degree	199	693	762	551	266	161	167	131	184	159
Graduate or professional degree	72	457	344	246	122	52	98	59	90	66
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.2	82.0	72.6	74.6	73.5	67.5	68.4	94.4	74.2	52.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.7	27.6	19.2	22.6	18.2	9.8	10.0	46.6	13.8	7.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	217	43	260	270	341	387	404	25	301	383
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 619	1 321	1 286	1 148	1 546	1 496	1 435	1 577	1 338	1 400
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 882	1 665	1 878	1 926	1 820	1 737	2 259	1 885	1 922	1 921
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 920	5 934	8 277	5 108	3 184	3 106	3 848	620	2 895	4 323
Same house	1 467	2 140	3 503	2 916	1 591	1 510	2 252	384	1 677	2 516
Different house in United States	1 436	3 751	4 728	2 156	1 578	1 581	1 596	236	1 212	1 796
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	586	1 328	2 097	428	153	62	289	120	342	101
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	369	525	648	812	787	1 023	979	19	428	1 072
Different MSA/PMSA	343	1 400	1 499	705	395	314	211	87	345	324
Not in on MSA/PMSA	138	498	484	211	243	182	117	10	97	299
Abroad	17	43	46	36	15	15	—	—	6	11
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	565	4 980	8 485	3 365	2 953	3 296	2 850	572	992	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	249	3 805	4 544	1 840	1 498	2 464	1 679	298	262	—
Rural population	2 536	1 443	384	2 016	495	—	1 251	75	2 121	4 604
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 077	378	76	427	201	—	288	33	762	1 313
On farms	22	—	—	79	9	—	37	4	81	240
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 236	3 183	4 295	2 585	1 682	1 504	1 860	259	1 588	1 814
Car, truck, or van	1 186	3 150	4 211	2 434	1 635	1 407	1 783	259	1 503	1 698
Drove alone	1 046	2 882	3 736	2 109	1 406	1 243	1 513	243	1 380	1 497
Carpooled	140	268	475	325	229	164	270	16	123	201
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	10	—	—	16	—	7	—	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	16	—	7	—	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	11	—	31	44	22	25	28	—	7	30
Other means	7	10	32	41	6	42	8	—	35	25
Worked at home	32	13	21	66	3	30	34	—	41	61
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.03	1.04	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	21.1	19.0	22.2	21.1	19.0	22.0	24.4	22.6	25.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	112	231	354	188	168	148	184	21	137	228
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	350	862	1 128	642	434	360	423	43	533	473
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	372	1 159	1 431	864	515	498	643	148	417	441
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	89	253	559	210	170	127	115	5	101	92
All other times	281	665	802	615	392	341	461	42	359	519
Worked in MSA of residence	1 043	2 321	3 496	1 972	1 262	1 280	1 471	198	1 232	1 443
Decatur city (pt.)	531	1 801	2 517	957	533	532	632	139	742	401
Hartselle city	18	52	170	445	590	489	554	10	102	300
Remainder of Morgan County	410	317	740	526	191	248	264	49	353	722
Moulton city	8	34	10	6	—	10	—	—	2	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	76	117	59	38	16	—	21	—	33	20
Worked outside MSA of residence	193	862	799	613	420	224	389	61	356	371
Huntsville city (pt.)	66	316	334	284	118	98	127	28	179	151
Redstone Arsenal CDP	14	87	39	56	15	25	52	11	36	11
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	20	26	76	58	29	15	23	7	49	24
Athens city	12	127	61	31	66	8	35	—	10	9
Remainder of Limestone County	45	138	201	99	76	19	59	10	50	21
Cullman city	3	18	9	20	13	19	25	—	—	73
Remainder of Cullman County	—	11	9	8	—	—	24	—	—	20
Sheffield city	5	30	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—
Florence city	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lauderdale County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	—	14	—	4	31	—	15	—	8	1
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Worked elsewhere	25	86	68	52	72	34	22	5	21	53

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 248	3 623	2 997	3 650	1 036	3 150	4 353	3 092	4 983	3 399
Native	4 197	3 565	2 978	3 637	1 036	3 150	4 329	3 056	4 955	3 348
Foreign born	51	58	19	13	—	—	24	36	28	51
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	19	—	—	5	—	—	7	16	23	9
Persons 5 years and over	3 936	3 393	2 809	3 459	928	2 907	3 954	2 907	4 627	3 232
In linguistically isolated households	32	—	—	5	—	—	24	47	23	9
Speak a language other than English	164	111	36	96	4	149	70	108	160	118
Do not speak English "very well"	31	21	4	37	—	28	33	53	50	57
Speak Spanish	53	40	28	31	4	87	34	85	71	46
Do not speak English "very well"	7	14	4	12	—	21	7	48	27	20
Linguistically isolated	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	27	7	—	13	—	—	24	11	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 086	979	561	631	204	923	1 223	660	1 088	946
Preprimary school	87	102	53	22	32	40	76	17	89	73
Public school	76	44	18	7	32	40	47	11	41	9
Elementary or high school	807	667	367	352	172	767	923	403	779	636
Public school	746	576	323	332	161	744	912	366	741	598
College	192	210	141	257	—	116	224	240	220	237
Public college	169	186	141	221	—	97	192	206	192	231
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 765	2 503	2 154	2 733	629	1 749	2 607	2 170	3 126	2 270
Less than 9th grade	533	66	181	435	191	368	343	132	283	56
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	716	141	313	379	183	481	543	346	613	287
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	768	430	511	634	162	488	981	782	977	693
Some college, no degree	432	622	512	479	46	223	467	498	732	521
Associate degree	102	171	105	179	16	95	87	115	244	141
Bachelor's degree	166	652	325	448	26	48	142	209	206	422
Graduate or professional degree	48	421	207	179	5	46	44	88	71	150
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.8	91.7	77.1	70.2	40.5	51.5	66.0	78.0	71.3	84.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	42.9	24.7	22.9	4.9	5.4	7.1	13.7	8.9	25.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	412	—	441	248	511	581	633	431	478	133
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 436	1 506	1 219	798	1 661	1 818	2 091	1 060	1 511	1 578
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 817	1 694	1 573	2 000	2 019	2 333	2 343	1 671	1 797	2 036
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 936	3 393	2 809	3 459	928	2 907	3 954	2 907	4 627	3 232
Same house	1 922	1 494	1 567	1 372	573	1 696	2 092	1 619	2 156	2 044
Different house in United States	1 928	1 892	1 235	2 087	355	1 211	1 862	1 283	2 440	1 188
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 253	676	691	851	267	857	1 183	679	1 107	496
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	157	77	193	270	53	40	152	159	381	129
Different MSA/PMSA	444	839	246	705	35	306	310	283	748	446
Not in an MSA/PMSA	74	300	105	261	—	8	217	162	204	117
Abroad	86	7	7	—	—	—	—	5	31	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 248	3 623	2 997	3 650	1 036	3 150	4 353	3 092	4 983	3 399
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 740	3 394	2 115	2 498	741	1 990	3 332	2 563	2 911	3 183
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 592	1 765	1 414	1 622	381	1 252	1 811	1 678	2 547	1 662
Car, truck, or van	1 479	1 681	1 329	1 490	358	1 190	1 771	1 658	2 485	1 602
Drove alone	1 281	1 542	1 202	1 280	215	776	1 461	1 520	2 114	1 429
Carpooled	198	139	127	210	143	414	310	138	371	173
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	—	14	12	—	8	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	—	14	12	—	8	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	40	18	36	46	—	13	27	—	29	17
Other means	49	13	—	39	10	13	—	—	33	10
Worked at home	17	53	35	35	13	28	13	20	—	33
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.28	1.24	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	17.7	16.2	14.3	16.7	16.1	17.7	18.2	17.1	18.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	121	20	56	56	70	121	159	175	174	115
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	426	362	354	325	63	306	597	383	699	366
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	491	904	494	568	69	286	377	533	599	709
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	139	150	214	233	71	60	151	152	248	128
All other times	398	276	261	405	95	451	514	415	827	311
Worked in MSA of residence	1 351	1 270	1 133	1 279	323	1 004	1 434	1 306	2 077	1 240
Decatur city (pt.)	1 142	1 027	947	1 108	238	786	1 094	975	1 661	982
Huntsville city	21	31	13	48	—	34	8	47	69	25
Remainder of Morgan County	160	200	158	79	65	154	249	226	268	203
Moulton city	—	—	10	12	—	—	9	6	—	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	28	12	5	32	20	30	74	52	79	30
Worked outside MSA of residence	241	495	281	343	58	248	377	372	470	422
Huntsville city (pt.)	134	200	74	195	17	110	109	142	156	220
Redstone Arsenal CDP	23	50	34	13	—	16	—	30	54	46
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	20	52	62	16	21	30	32	89	32	38
Athens city	20	48	29	17	—	60	92	15	57	31
Remainder of Limestone County	18	70	35	51	20	23	100	59	111	52
Cullman city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Remainder of Cullman County	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	—	7	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Florence city	—	—	—	23	—	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Lauderdale County	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	19	55	36	15	—	9	25	31	49	35

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.						Hartselle city, Morgan County	
	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	309	4 980	7 286	1 097	537	—	1 805	2 898
Native	309	4 885	7 175	1 085	526	—	1 803	2 888
Foreign born	—	95	111	12	11	—	2	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	278	4 579	6 739	1 071	514	—	1 696	2 699
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	10	141	258	67	5	—	42	76
Do not speak English "very well"	10	36	97	12	5	—	13	10
Speak Spanish	10	108	105	38	—	—	23	25
Do not speak English "very well"	10	36	58	12	—	—	5	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	9	37	—	—	—	8	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	18	—	—	—	8	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	56	1 242	1 905	371	184	—	438	816
Preprimary school	—	127	99	47	23	—	7	75
Public school	—	40	25	35	9	—	—	42
Elementary or high school	56	877	1 339	223	113	—	337	609
Public school	56	857	1 278	197	109	—	317	598
College	—	238	467	101	48	—	94	132
Public college	—	194	410	74	48	—	86	116
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	192	3 233	4 632	723	328	—	1 185	1 807
Less than 9th grade	24	156	570	27	6	—	173	183
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18	239	589	29	10	—	194	271
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	57	800	1 205	124	66	—	313	479
Some college, no degree	42	653	932	136	76	—	237	407
Associate degree	21	284	327	77	10	—	67	102
Bachelor's degree	23	682	711	228	117	—	172	243
Graduate or professional degree	7	419	298	102	43	—	29	122
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.1	87.8	75.0	92.3	95.1	—	69.0	74.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	34.1	21.8	45.6	48.8	—	17.0	20.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	55	243	—	—	—	273	243
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 054	1 334	1 305	1 000	1 577	—	1 126	1 478
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 476	1 594	1 865	2 620	1 891	—	1 624	1 823
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	278	4 579	6 739	1 071	514	—	1 696	2 699
Same house	106	1 324	2 571	580	299	—	1 084	1 447
Different house in United States	172	3 248	4 124	468	215	—	604	1 237
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	90	1 128	1 887	74	120	—	121	138
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	30	305	525	4	—	—	336	570
Different MSA/PMSA	19	1 326	1 331	278	85	—	130	320
Not in on MSA/PMSA	33	489	381	112	10	—	17	209
Abroad	—	7	44	23	—	—	8	15
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	309	4 980	7 286	1 097	537	—	1 805	2 898
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	206	3 805	3 947	616	280	—	996	1 453
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	102	2 467	3 563	521	216	—	827	1 443
Car, truck, or van	97	2 457	3 511	503	216	—	801	1 401
Drove alone	97	2 324	3 118	465	200	—	650	1 217
Carpooled	—	133	393	38	16	—	151	184
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	20	11	—	—	6	17
Other means	5	10	21	—	—	—	1	6
Worked at home	—	—	11	7	—	—	19	3
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.04	1.04	—	1.10	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	20.0	18.7	21.3	24.9	—	22.1	21.3
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	6	210	311	42	21	—	76	155
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	14	671	872	128	40	—	179	338
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	42	967	1 232	194	117	—	233	466
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7	184	503	59	5	—	65	135
All other times	33	435	634	91	33	—	255	346
Worked in MSA of residence	80	1 716	2 841	333	162	—	663	1 088
Decatur city (pt.)	31	1 337	2 118	257	104	—	276	412
Hartselle city	—	19	125	35	10	—	185	503
Remainder of Morgan County	37	259	538	41	48	—	170	157
Maultan city	—	26	8	—	—	—	2	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	12	75	52	—	—	—	30	16
Worked outside MSA of residence	22	751	722	188	54	—	164	355
Huntsville city (pt.)	4	264	305	82	28	—	73	108
Redstone Arsenal CDP	—	67	39	17	11	—	3	15
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	10	74	13	5	—	25	23
Athens city	—	113	53	12	—	—	11	50
Remainder of Limestone County	5	138	169	37	10	—	9	69
Cullman city	—	18	9	—	—	—	17	13
Remainder of Cullman County	—	11	9	—	—	—	8	—
Sheffield city	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florence city	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lauderdale County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	31
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	13	77	64	25	—	—	18	46

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartselle city, Morgan County—Can.			Remainder of Morgan County				
	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 242	2 850	—	—	78	—	627	410
Native	3 236	2 829	—	—	78	—	627	410
Foreign born	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 052	2 684	—	—	64	—	560	366
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	50	28	—	—	—	—	11	—
Do not speak English "very well"	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	16	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	746	752	—	—	12	—	65	49
Preprimary school	68	22	—	—	5	—	7	6
Public school	32	14	—	—	—	—	7	—
Elementary or high school	542	580	—	—	7	—	58	43
Public school	542	568	—	—	7	—	58	23
College	136	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public college	136	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 151	1 833	—	—	45	—	347	269
Less than 9th grade	349	269	—	—	—	—	51	47
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	347	268	—	—	—	—	103	87
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	748	549	—	—	6	—	112	84
Some college, no degree	388	412	—	—	21	—	48	15
Associate degree	106	120	—	—	5	—	14	20
Bachelor's degree	161	117	—	—	13	—	19	7
Graduate or professional degree	52	98	—	—	—	—	—	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.6	70.7	—	—	100.0	—	55.6	50.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.9	11.7	—	—	28.9	—	5.5	5.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	319	538	—	—	—	—	1 442	677
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 496	1 355	—	—	1 909	—	1 789	2 333
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 737	2 350	—	—	—	—	1 448	2 381
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 052	2 684	—	—	64	—	560	366
Same house	1 510	1 477	—	—	13	—	214	215
Different house in United States	1 527	1 207	—	—	51	—	335	151
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	54	237	—	—	17	—	117	81
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	977	740	—	—	11	—	117	19
Different MSA/PMSA	314	162	—	—	23	—	64	35
Not in an MSA/PMSA	182	68	—	—	—	—	37	16
Abroad	15	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 242	2 850	—	—	78	—	522	185
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 464	1 679	—	—	43	—	443	69
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	225
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	173
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 492	1 289	—	—	47	—	332	166
Car, truck, or van	1 395	1 227	—	—	47	—	326	159
Drove alone	1 231	994	—	—	47	—	276	103
Carpooled	164	233	—	—	—	—	50	56
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	25	13	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other means	42	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	30	34	—	—	—	—	6	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.12	—	—	1.00	—	1.11	1.23
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	21.9	—	—	20.1	—	17.3	21.3
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	148	123	—	—	—	—	102	10
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	354	286	—	—	6	—	140	60
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	492	452	—	—	24	—	8	18
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	127	66	—	—	6	—	19	10
All other times	341	328	—	—	11	—	57	68
Worked in MSA of residence	1 268	1 002	—	—	40	—	301	109
Decatur city (pt.)	533	417	—	—	29	—	159	45
Hartselle city	483	386	—	—	11	—	10	—
Remainder of Morgan County	242	186	—	—	—	—	93	54
Moulton city	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	—	13	—	—	—	—	39	10
Worked outside MSA of residence	224	287	—	—	7	—	31	57
Huntsville city (pt.)	98	100	—	—	7	—	15	20
Redstone Arsenal CDP	25	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	15	23	—	—	—	—	—	10
Athens city	8	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Limestone County	19	26	—	—	—	—	16	—
Cullman city	19	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cullman County	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	27
Sheffield city	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florence city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lauderdale County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	34	9	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 52	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	121	2 792	1 443	1 583	4 880	2 479	550	54
Native	121	2 789	1 443	1 581	4 870	2 474	550	54
Foreign born	—	3	—	2	10	5	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	121	2 642	1 355	1 538	4 533	2 341	485	54
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	39	—	39	75	49	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	22	—	25	23	18	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	31	—	27	15	32	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	19	—	15	—	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	2	8	5	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	82	715	411	338	1 162	642	124	33
Preprimary school	—	50	12	10	77	29	14	17
Public school	—	23	12	10	68	21	14	9
Elementary or high school	61	560	332	276	949	462	97	16
Public school	61	523	332	276	925	430	84	16
College	21	105	67	52	136	151	13	—
Public college	21	89	67	45	117	129	13	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	39	1 782	936	1 129	3 043	1 617	325	12
Less than 9th grade	—	180	96	149	452	158	39	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	29	347	258	273	616	314	72	6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	699	333	343	1 162	495	122	—
Some college, no degree	10	245	160	199	423	316	60	6
Associate degree	—	70	40	68	105	68	9	—
Bachelor's degree	—	176	11	51	185	151	23	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	65	38	46	100	115	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	25.6	70.4	62.2	62.6	64.9	70.8	65.8	50.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	13.5	5.2	8.6	9.4	16.5	7.1	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	217	—	339	286	365	1 217	2 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	5 000	1 536	1 263	1 162	1 440	1 180	1 821	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 000	1 923	1 907	1 932	2 035	1 838	1 794	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	121	2 642	1 355	1 538	4 533	2 341	485	54
Same house	112	1 361	816	932	2 650	1 252	144	—
Different house in United States	9	1 264	503	604	1 883	1 084	341	54
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	496	200	210	304	233	15	8
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9	339	220	123	1 058	472	217	46
Different MSA/PMSA	—	324	74	168	346	297	75	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	105	9	103	175	82	34	—
Abroad	—	17	36	2	—	5	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	121	256	—	1 199	—	463	55	54
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	51	43	—	597	—	228	45	—
Rural population	—	2 536	1 443	384	4 880	2 016	495	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	1 077	378	76	1 313	427	201	—
On farms	—	22	—	—	301	79	9	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	20	1 134	716	732	2 267	1 237	239	12
Car, truck, or van	20	1 089	693	700	2 132	1 130	234	12
Drive alone	20	949	558	618	1 792	994	189	12
Carpooled	—	140	135	82	340	136	45	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	11	—	11	41	27	5	—
Other means	—	2	—	11	25	40	—	—
Worked at home	—	32	13	10	69	40	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.07	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.11	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	19.7	24.9	20.3	24.1	22.8	20.0	17.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	10	106	21	43	196	70	13	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	336	191	256	627	335	96	6
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10	330	192	199	680	437	49	6
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	82	69	56	183	86	35	—
All other times	—	248	230	168	512	269	46	—
Worked in MSA of residence	20	963	605	655	1 978	976	174	12
Decatur city (pt.)	10	500	464	399	944	424	53	—
Hartselle city	—	18	33	45	370	225	87	6
Remainder of Morgan County	10	373	58	202	634	315	34	6
Moulton city	—	8	8	2	—	4	—	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	—	64	42	7	30	8	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	171	111	77	289	261	65	—
Huntsville city (pt.)	—	62	52	29	110	129	10	—
Redstone Arsenal CDP	—	14	20	—	20	36	—	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	20	16	2	33	20	6	—
Athens city	—	12	14	8	10	8	16	—
Remainder of Limestone County	—	40	—	32	31	53	7	—
Cullman city	—	3	—	—	16	3	—	—
Remainder of Cullman County	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Sheffield city	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Florence city	—	3	—	—	7	1	—	—
Remainder of Lauderdale County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	12	9	4	29	9	26	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.						
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	1 251	110	3 113	4 262	4 604	4 444	7 707
Native	1 236	110	3 098	4 243	4 561	4 426	7 666
Foreign born	15	—	15	19	43	18	41
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	1	1	41	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 164	106	2 895	3 961	4 323	4 146	7 149
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	2	2	85	5	—
Speak a language other than English	6	—	46	24	227	56	97
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	4	11	103	21	10
Speak Spanish	6	—	34	16	160	1	25
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	3	3	59	1	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	1	47	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	4	—	—	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	280	34	779	957	1 061	1 059	1 845
Preprimary school	20	—	36	32	47	53	84
Public school	20	—	29	29	29	32	68
Elementary or high school	207	17	552	737	844	866	1 382
Public school	207	17	534	719	833	859	1 345
College	53	17	191	188	170	140	379
Public college	53	15	183	164	145	116	303
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	828	80	1 987	2 640	3 091	2 828	4 927
Less than 9th grade	124	—	186	433	753	543	860
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	181	7	327	594	710	533	974
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	322	15	668	897	836	1 035	1 386
Some college, no degree	86	28	390	413	434	412	910
Associate degree	65	—	142	106	133	124	271
Bachelor's degree	50	14	184	174	159	145	413
Graduate or professional degree	—	16	90	23	66	36	113
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.2	91.3	74.2	61.1	52.7	62.0	62.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.0	37.5	13.8	7.5	7.3	6.4	10.7
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	178	1 000	301	415	383	330	360
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 589	—	1 338	1 401	1 400	1 545	1 456
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 989	1 833	1 922	2 054	1 921	2 345	2 221
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	1 164	106	2 895	3 961	4 323	4 146	7 149
Some house	775	85	1 677	2 320	2 516	2 838	3 885
Different house in United States	389	21	1 212	1 641	1 796	1 308	3 238
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	52	—	342	140	101	84	55
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	239	19	428	954	1 072	741	1 326
Different MSA/PMSA	49	2	345	392	324	189	1 390
Not in an MSA/PMSA	49	—	97	155	299	294	467
Abroad	—	—	6	—	11	—	26
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	—	35	992	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	18	262	—	—	—	—
Rural population	1 251	75	2 121	4 262	4 604	4 444	7 707
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	288	33	762	1 169	1 313	813	3 122
On farms	37	4	81	147	240	378	122
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	571	43	1 588	1 988	1 814	1 860	3 424
Car, truck, or van	556	43	1 503	1 864	1 698	1 752	3 279
Drove alone	519	43	1 380	1 574	1 497	1 339	2 555
Carpooled	37	—	123	290	201	413	724
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	2	—	—	15	10
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	2	—	—	14	10
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	15	—	7	37	30	12	73
Other means	—	—	35	8	25	25	19
Worked at home	—	—	41	79	61	56	43
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.14	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	22.1	22.6	28.9	25.5	29.9	27.0
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	61	—	137	294	228	162	394
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	137	3	533	543	473	726	988
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	191	31	417	490	441	427	1 047
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	49	—	101	73	92	128	271
All other times	133	9	359	509	519	361	681
Worked in MSA of residence	469	36	1 232	1 318	1 443	869	994
Decatur city (pt.)	215	35	742	596	401	240	183
Huntsville city	168	—	102	159	300	91	84
Remainder of Morgan County	78	1	353	551	722	538	727
Moulton city	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	8	—	33	12	20	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	102	7	356	670	371	991	2 430
Huntsville city (pt.)	27	—	179	389	151	226	1 592
Redstone Arsenal CDP	15	—	36	64	11	45	344
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	2	49	9	24	45	113
Athens city	7	—	10	35	9	8	29
Remainder of Limestone County	33	—	50	69	21	15	17
Cullman city	—	—	—	18	73	252	36
Remainder of Cullman County	7	—	—	—	20	101	19
Sheffield city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Florence city	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Remainder of Louderdale County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	—	—	8	—	1	26	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
Worked elsewhere	13	5	21	84	53	263	280

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Morgan County					Lowrence County				
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lowrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	8NA 9793	BNA 9794	BNA 9795
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	100 993	23 971	77 022	37 650	8 244	1 642	4 085	3 238	3 310	3 716
In labor force	63 678	14 638	49 040	24 264	5 424	1 158	2 297	1 991	1 759	2 468
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.1	61.1	63.7	64.4	65.8	70.5	56.2	61.5	53.1	66.4
Civilian labor force	63 562	14 627	48 935	24 176	5 417	1 158	2 294	1 991	1 759	2 468
Employed	60 004	13 646	46 358	22 798	5 113	1 079	2 124	1 833	1 645	2 293
Unemployed	3 558	981	2 577	1 378	304	79	170	158	114	175
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	6.7	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.8	7.4	7.9	6.5	7.1
Not in labor force	37 315	9 333	27 982	13 386	2 820	484	1 788	1 247	1 551	1 248
Institutionalized persons	1 722	168	1 554	838	—	—	—	—	168	—
Enrolled in school	4 970	1 264	3 706	1 777	345	123	286	177	146	152
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	13 027	3 195	9 832	4 943	1 258	180	627	421	630	350
Females 16 years and over	52 675	12 452	40 223	20 089	4 423	822	2 252	1 656	1 818	1 874
In labor force	27 444	6 175	21 269	10 812	2 433	526	1 034	832	810	973
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.1	49.6	52.9	53.8	55.0	64.0	45.9	50.2	44.6	51.9
Civilian labor force	27 438	6 175	21 263	10 806	2 433	526	1 034	832	810	973
Employed	25 460	5 646	19 814	10 003	2 247	472	936	731	739	892
Unemployed	1 978	529	1 449	803	186	54	98	101	71	81
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	8.6	6.8	7.4	7.6	10.3	9.5	12.1	8.8	8.3
With own children under 6 years	8 146	1 952	6 194	3 095	610	103	416	261	230	390
In labor force	4 547	1 023	3 524	1 698	427	77	210	150	123	179
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 455	2 649	7 806	3 611	992	220	462	350	300	361
In labor force	7 520	1 858	5 662	2 698	747	187	296	258	235	244
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	10 593	2 563	8 030	4 088	810	142	580	311	263	499
All parents present in household in labor force	5 582	1 285	4 297	2 141	543	110	268	176	136	231
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	22 673	5 569	17 104	7 986	2 020	406	1 134	703	575	859
All parents present in household in labor force	14 953	3 454	11 499	5 319	1 476	358	625	457	399	506
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 909	2 141	5 768	2 713	601	193	390	260	254	350
Not enrolled in school	1 978	663	1 315	572	164	50	132	89	89	108
Unemployed or not in labor force	899	350	549	263	72	20	80	35	56	61
Not high school graduate	1 115	359	756	306	130	28	76	54	41	63
Employed	511	124	387	130	69	13	22	25	20	9
Unemployed	198	93	105	39	41	15	21	—	4	22
Not in labor force	406	142	264	137	20	—	33	29	17	32
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 004	13 646	46 358	22 798	5 113	1 079	2 124	1 833	1 645	2 293
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 413	742	4 671	2 757	527	28	138	72	159	69
Professional specialty occupations	6 953	840	6 113	3 699	664	133	116	68	118	85
Technicians and related support occupations	1 973	238	1 735	904	216	24	31	17	41	11
Sales occupations	5 906	1 144	4 762	2 588	450	61	110	103	139	276
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 444	1 482	5 962	2 979	661	87	193	235	223	273
Private household occupations	225	47	178	122	10	11	8	5	12	—
Protective service occupations	901	145	756	349	131	17	6	28	37	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 678	1 188	4 490	2 316	518	99	224	154	194	212
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 382	566	816	204	72	32	141	122	42	91
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 165	2 716	7 449	3 021	842	151	348	489	289	453
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8 224	2 664	5 560	2 179	606	264	443	312	216	458
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 860	806	2 054	858	273	61	109	112	72	184
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 880	1 068	1 812	822	143	111	257	116	103	172
Construction	5 225	1 682	3 543	1 458	311	113	206	283	169	299
Manufacturing	19 308	5 057	14 251	6 806	1 461	424	873	602	530	872
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 404	552	2 852	1 447	290	23	102	120	48	81
Wholesale and retail trade	10 635	2 098	8 537	4 287	835	123	276	268	213	370
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 359	406	1 953	1 186	202	50	51	33	78	57
Business and repair services	2 397	471	1 926	869	242	47	56	74	90	95
Professional and related services	10 320	1 704	8 616	4 620	1 160	193	260	175	262	254
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 004	13 646	46 358	22 798	5 113	1 079	2 124	1 833	1 645	2 293
Private wage and salary workers	47 271	10 905	36 366	18 009	3 703	858	1 759	1 374	1 219	1 861
Government workers	8 543	1 575	6 968	3 567	1 022	175	283	193	262	224
Local government workers	3 316	722	2 594	1 363	347	81	131	69	129	128
Self-employed workers	3 850	1 047	2 803	1 169	349	43	73	227	143	192
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 496	15 764	52 732	26 092	5 693	1 151	2 527	2 153	1 984	2 586
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	56 175	12 926	43 249	21 386	4 593	979	2 156	1 783	1 601	2 076
50 to 52 weeks	40 580	8 829	31 751	15 738	3 285	657	1 464	1 125	948	1 501
40 to 49 weeks	5 667	1 516	4 151	2 134	497	112	154	305	239	204
27 to 39 weeks	3 457	938	2 519	1 284	294	91	217	109	138	119
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5 746	1 265	4 481	2 099	546	84	156	160	183	217
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	84 456	20 172	64 284	31 061	6 855	1 425	3 379	2 762	2 463	3 293
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 425	1 418	3 007	1 398	342	158	350	187	155	160
With a mobility limitation	1 990	611	1 379	603	183	56	124	115	70	55
In labor force	324	93	231	124	65	10	10	13	—	14
With a self-care limitation	3 351	1 084	2 267	1 079	233	131	268	135	134	132
With a work disability	7 709	2 247	5 462	2 589	672	138	363	298	286	337
In labor force	2 464	638	1 826	902	238	57	59	54	36	134
Prevented from working	4 612	1 447	3 165	1 427	381	74	296	231	204	163
No work disability	76 747	17 925	58 822	28 472	6 183	1 287	3 016	2 464	2 177	2 956
In labor force	59 593	13 585	46 008	22 645	5 062	1 064	2 170	1 892	1 674	2 261
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 699	3 620	11 079	5 663	1 382	217	703	476	679	423
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 081	1 242	2 839	1 403	394	71	278	157	226	151
With a mobility limitation	3 426	1 052	2 374	1 162	306	52	221	140	219	117
With a self-care limitation	2 209	679	1 530	746	249	43	158	76	135	65
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 295	1 130	3 165	1 420	301	55	265	163	167	173
Mean family income (dollars)	15 645	11 422	17 152	21 615	15 307	12 781	9 751	9 394	19 353	10 559
1 worker	11 726	2 932	8 794	4 410	1 076	138	467	364	376	416
Mean family income (dollars)	29 737	23 074	31 958	35 565	29 509	22 023	24 614	24 916	22 539	21 417
2 or more workers	21 853	5 102	16 751	7 849	1 831	375	790	756	602	915
Mean family income (dollars)	44 277	38 335	46 087	50 461	44 565	37 899	41 076	36 332	38 132	37 999

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County					
	BNA 9796	BNA 9797	BNA 9798	BNA 9799	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 262	1 307	2 029	1 382	3 237	2 830	811	2 637	3 454	2 767
In labor force	2 136	777	1 253	799	1 773	1 856	435	1 774	2 177	1 807
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.5	59.4	61.8	57.8	54.8	65.6	53.6	67.3	63.0	65.3
Civilian labor force	2 132	777	1 253	795	1 762	1 849	435	1 765	2 162	1 802
Employed	1 978	733	1 198	763	1 632	1 832	381	1 601	1 996	1 704
Unemployed	154	44	55	32	130	17	54	164	166	98
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	5.7	4.4	4.0	7.4	.9	12.4	9.3	7.7	5.4
Not in labor force	1 126	530	776	583	1 464	974	376	863	1 277	960
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	189	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	164	39	89	88	124	145	62	115	174	190
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	314	185	268	220	580	356	194	338	512	305
Females 16 years and over	1 649	636	1 040	705	1 903	1 463	471	1 482	1 808	1 428
In labor force	879	295	520	306	834	803	234	975	992	788
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.3	46.4	50.0	43.4	43.8	54.9	49.7	65.8	54.9	55.2
Civilian labor force	879	295	520	306	834	803	234	975	992	788
Employed	826	260	498	292	770	790	219	886	901	702
Unemployed	53	35	22	14	64	13	15	89	91	86
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	11.9	4.2	4.6	7.7	1.6	6.4	9.1	9.2	10.9
With own children under 6 years	195	50	203	104	253	246	70	262	398	165
In labor force	118	15	108	43	174	88	55	185	239	78
With own children 6 to 17 years only	384	198	208	166	312	301	59	315	337	292
In labor force	248	127	153	110	219	253	59	281	283	205
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	327	88	229	124	365	283	116	386	521	221
All parents present in household in labor force	182	18	114	50	255	116	64	254	296	97
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	716	339	574	263	695	659	119	759	912	681
All parents present in household in labor force	416	171	380	142	515	446	112	560	651	455
Persons 16 to 19 years	311	113	132	138	223	183	89	243	284	273
Not enrolled in school	86	50	18	41	77	14	38	57	61	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	37	11	21	56	11	—	21	19	—
Not high school graduate	37	19	7	34	49	11	—	27	32	18
Employed	15	—	—	20	14	—	—	19	13	18
Unemployed	15	2	7	7	9	4	—	8	11	—
Not in labor force	7	17	—	7	26	7	—	—	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 978	733	1 198	763	1 632	1 832	381	1 601	1 996	1 704
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	145	14	62	55	109	368	—	104	101	197
Professional specialty occupations	154	50	105	11	130	520	8	53	166	393
Technicians and related support occupations	40	9	29	36	65	101	13	63	63	77
Sales occupations	233	53	97	72	160	182	32	133	208	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	157	32	204	78	285	211	18	109	263	251
Private household occupations	—	—	5	6	7	8	28	21	—	8
Protective service occupations	—	18	20	10	34	16	21	6	15	46
Service occupations, except protective and household	147	65	49	44	227	73	69	383	273	150
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	32	40	38	41	24	—	25	14	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	459	141	239	147	192	142	13	191	355	211
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	435	163	210	163	158	130	113	324	304	100
Transportation and material moving occupations	56	91	70	51	124	21	17	73	148	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	124	65	68	52	100	36	49	116	86	29
Construction	277	75	135	125	110	110	7	107	148	129
Manufacturing	749	344	397	266	365	507	174	519	718	509
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	73	23	43	39	131	96	10	55	182	94
Wholesale and retail trade	405	121	206	116	303	178	67	286	447	312
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	19	44	23	65	114	5	44	95	68
Business and repair services	34	33	30	12	120	73	37	83	36	45
Professional and related services	187	69	215	89	333	558	40	282	285	355
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 978	733	1 198	763	1 632	1 832	381	1 601	1 996	1 704
Private wage and salary workers	1 676	647	897	614	1 187	1 296	338	1 270	1 720	1 320
Government workers	155	28	179	76	316	380	36	288	189	307
Local government workers	47	11	95	31	129	130	8	96	76	108
Self-employed workers	144	58	109	58	129	136	7	43	80	77
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 301	815	1 367	880	1 872	2 087	459	1 771	2 360	1 987
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 845	649	1 139	698	1 534	1 658	331	1 386	1 925	1 563
50 to 52 weeks	1 402	514	707	511	1 044	1 228	213	960	1 429	1 166
40 to 49 weeks	145	52	225	80	206	152	34	142	186	130
27 to 39 weeks	142	21	82	19	94	97	22	66	87	95
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	191	69	100	105	230	184	58	198	212	183
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 876	1 117	1 741	1 116	2 374	2 411	606	2 216	2 901	2 405
With a mobility or self-care limitation	128	72	83	125	188	43	28	252	177	96
With a mobility limitation	62	32	42	55	117	13	5	80	80	31
In labor force	8	7	26	5	21	6	—	8	8	6
With a self-care limitation	96	60	58	70	113	30	28	223	131	71
With a work disability	413	118	175	119	360	89	45	313	409	209
In labor force	174	43	63	18	54	28	20	88	118	52
Prevented from working	217	68	112	82	289	33	25	200	219	131
No work disability	2 463	999	1 566	997	2 014	2 322	561	1 903	2 492	2 196
In labor force	1 890	729	1 170	735	1 632	1 771	411	1 603	2 018	1 698
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	382	190	288	262	663	412	205	412	538	357
With a mobility or self-care limitation	112	74	59	114	158	87	52	110	126	60
With a mobility limitation	104	67	54	78	108	68	52	85	90	60
With a self-care limitation	65	41	46	50	102	58	20	72	83	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	114	58	88	47	235	105	36	85	217	111
Mean family income (dollars)	10 009	12 075	8 324	9 712	11 739	32 499	6 343	6 893	26 976	19 853
1 worker	449	238	304	180	434	305	105	358	405	273
Mean family income (dollars)	23 380	23 325	22 712	20 626	31 700	56 795	10 795	17 017	26 288	41 481
2 or more workers	722	236	420	286	473	727	130	511	707	621
Mean family income (dollars)	38 913	41 041	39 967	32 041	38 525	65 411	30 642	35 975	42 863	57 652

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.									
	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01	Tract 54.04	Tract 55
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 354	4 841	6 867	4 200	2 527	2 597	3 115	496	2 399	3 625
In labor force	1 330	3 360	4 544	2 787	1 804	1 593	2 015	280	1 673	1 914
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.5	69.4	66.2	66.4	71.4	61.3	64.7	56.5	69.7	52.8
Civilian labor force	1 330	3 351	4 536	2 777	1 804	1 587	2 014	280	1 673	1 914
Employed	1 265	3 201	4 295	2 624	1 716	1 503	1 896	266	1 613	1 828
Unemployed	65	150	241	153	88	84	118	14	60	86
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.0	3.6	4.5
Not in labor force	1 024	1 481	2 323	1 413	723	1 004	1 100	216	726	1 711
Institutionalized persons	235	29	624	—	—	—	—	—	—	287
Enrolled in school	115	235	342	184	121	103	122	73	124	194
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	284	386	450	470	246	522	458	36	215	532
Females 16 years and over	1 083	2 527	3 467	2 225	1 317	1 428	1 585	245	1 217	1 917
In labor force	517	1 353	1 940	1 232	802	722	799	89	756	737
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.7	53.5	56.0	55.4	60.9	50.6	50.4	36.3	62.1	38.4
Civilian labor force	517	1 353	1 940	1 232	802	722	799	89	756	737
Employed	479	1 288	1 765	1 145	742	670	755	80	721	698
Unemployed	38	65	175	87	60	52	44	9	35	39
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	4.8	9.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	5.5	10.1	4.6	5.3
With own children under 6 years	185	477	535	286	283	141	237	20	184	206
In labor force	88	230	289	154	189	107	150	13	117	96
With own children 6 to 17 years only	214	563	738	460	318	265	361	70	281	356
In labor force	133	390	501	315	251	161	294	33	199	259
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	229	552	679	375	321	224	294	31	240	298
All parents present in household in labor force	100	251	343	184	210	176	157	22	140	148
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	570	1 211	1 497	950	693	562	811	158	539	760
All parents present in household in labor force	295	700	926	608	510	346	624	43	388	543
Persons 16 to 19 years	169	332	492	321	177	202	239	55	201	236
Not enrolled in school	23	36	117	72	38	70	52	3	59	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	27	38	34	—	43	23	1	16	15
Not high school graduate	9	27	75	57	29	50	41	1	17	22
Employed	9	—	48	31	29	7	29	—	6	17
Unemployed	—	—	3	10	—	28	5	—	3	—
Not in labor force	—	27	24	16	—	15	7	1	8	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 265	3 201	4 295	2 624	1 716	1 503	1 896	266	1 613	1 828
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	130	426	507	394	178	194	138	54	133	83
Professional specialty occupations	122	753	683	489	249	145	193	78	198	159
Technicians and related support occupations	29	122	205	111	38	69	83	26	51	53
Sales occupations	96	394	538	240	183	102	158	25	159	196
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	163	445	434	260	180	252	238	31	252	172
Private household occupations	5	8	18	—	3	5	2	—	1	2
Protective service occupations	25	43	47	52	56	33	33	—	23	32
Service occupations, except protective and household	112	173	314	259	150	164	207	11	144	170
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	41	25	24	50	9	13	—	35	68
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	227	409	737	319	289	266	399	22	290	359
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	227	221	425	327	217	109	224	5	209	327
Transportation and material moving occupations	32	93	193	60	90	90	139	8	90	113
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	69	73	169	89	33	65	69	6	28	94
Construction	113	134	375	160	81	91	202	26	91	131
Manufacturing	456	1 013	1 304	820	478	373	608	101	507	661
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	74	225	317	163	109	64	145	13	110	99
Wholesale and retail trade	223	574	766	413	265	279	269	30	279	383
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	155	238	101	36	99	70	12	63	86
Business and repair services	55	67	138	113	132	46	64	7	59	82
Professional and related services	183	689	801	579	420	347	348	59	323	257
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 265	3 201	4 295	2 624	1 716	1 503	1 896	266	1 613	1 828
Private wage and salary workers	1 056	2 409	3 453	1 872	1 249	1 130	1 465	176	1 241	1 519
Government workers	139	631	689	555	316	244	305	37	250	166
Local government workers	54	229	274	210	123	90	75	13	80	102
Self-employed workers	64	161	141	178	146	118	118	53	101	123
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 529	3 631	4 746	2 929	1 886	1 665	2 176	379	1 805	2 083
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 299	3 038	4 076	2 343	1 555	1 343	1 745	310	1 443	1 796
50 to 52 weeks	924	2 286	3 082	1 771	1 187	942	1 177	245	1 105	1 284
40 to 49 weeks	123	235	493	228	133	158	217	5	92	157
27 to 39 weeks	89	263	180	113	72	81	129	25	57	128
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	106	243	317	206	183	189	165	10	197	126
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 796	4 367	5 701	3 682	2 241	2 033	2 599	455	2 146	2 764
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	238	102	158	105	29	148	6	108	173
With a mobility limitation	30	104	56	70	55	29	81	—	63	94
In labor force	7	14	24	2	23	13	29	—	8	18
With a self-care limitation	47	190	81	95	75	6	119	6	67	113
With a work disability	108	217	348	220	150	202	278	19	192	305
In labor force	46	75	142	69	65	69	90	14	62	87
Prevented from working	41	132	139	136	83	108	167	5	117	194
No work disability	1 688	4 150	5 353	3 462	2 091	1 831	2 321	436	1 954	2 459
In labor force	1 246	3 240	4 310	2 670	1 699	1 482	1 874	261	1 578	1 798
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	323	436	534	508	286	558	515	41	253	574
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	123	139	175	75	124	150	6	32	151
With a mobility limitation	44	100	116	138	71	105	114	6	26	134
With a self-care limitation	33	51	97	99	38	55	102	4	17	76
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	93	61	189	166	80	121	136	17	62	204
Mean family income (dollars)	18 743	17 040	15 837	20 545	20 230	13 029	13 357	33 100	13 822	13 260
1 worker	234	562	750	552	290	349	340	35	224	366
Mean family income (dollars)	33 723	39 233	36 478	40 883	32 081	28 315	32 832	67 298	36 313	26 392
2 or more workers	462	1 234	1 458	944	619	529	751	122	638	673
Mean family income (dollars)	47 829	48 619	49 998	54 763	48 400	37 312	41 487	96 983	47 125	40 734

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 237	2 773	2 469	3 160	811	2 194	3 120	2 552	3 875	2 707
In labor force	1 773	1 809	1 486	1 726	435	1 442	1 987	1 756	2 802	1 787
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.8	65.2	60.2	54.6	53.6	65.7	63.7	68.8	72.3	66.0
Civilian labor force	1 762	1 802	1 480	1 726	435	1 433	1 972	1 756	2 792	1 782
Employed	1 632	1 785	1 421	1 651	381	1 269	1 830	1 691	2 567	1 684
Unemployed	130	17	59	75	54	164	142	65	225	98
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	.9	4.0	4.3	12.4	11.4	7.2	3.7	8.1	5.5
Not in labor force	1 464	964	983	1 434	376	752	1 133	796	1 073	920
Institutionalized persons	189	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	124	145	94	142	62	115	174	83	113	169
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	580	351	513	719	194	300	437	357	412	305
Females 16 years and over	1 903	1 440	1 370	1 703	471	1 656	1 656	1 324	2 041	1 397
In labor force	834	785	678	754	234	845	913	767	1 248	778
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.8	54.5	49.5	44.3	49.7	66.7	55.1	57.9	61.1	55.7
Civilian labor force	834	785	672	754	234	845	913	767	1 248	778
Employed	770	772	644	712	219	756	833	741	1 121	692
Unemployed	64	13	28	42	15	89	80	26	127	86
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	1.7	4.2	5.6	6.4	10.5	8.8	3.4	10.2	11.1
With own children under 6 years	253	235	160	164	70	181	356	178	370	165
In labor force	174	82	77	71	55	143	214	119	220	78
With own children 6 to 17 years only	312	301	186	163	59	295	315	145	372	272
In labor force	219	253	160	117	59	261	261	137	282	195
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	365	269	221	221	116	287	477	244	434	221
All parents present in household in labor force	255	111	78	89	64	201	276	151	268	97
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	695	652	356	334	119	661	869	349	786	620
All parents present in household in labor force	515	446	246	190	112	497	619	308	609	404
Persons 16 to 19 years	223	183	143	158	89	218	262	164	275	262
Not enrolled in school	77	14	51	43	38	32	50	26	88	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	56	11	13	34	—	21	8	7	50	—
Not high school graduate	49	11	14	16	—	14	21	10	72	18
Employed	14	—	7	9	—	6	13	3	31	18
Unemployed	9	4	—	—	—	8	—	7	11	—
Not in labor force	26	7	7	7	—	—	8	—	30	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 632	1 785	1 421	1 651	381	1 269	1 830	1 691	2 567	1 684
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	109	356	276	160	—	70	101	183	221	197
Professional specialty occupations	130	503	249	327	8	45	166	149	228	393
Technicians and related support occupations	65	101	24	60	13	47	57	66	82	77
Sales occupations	160	176	190	213	32	77	201	234	251	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	285	205	214	189	18	105	233	305	400	251
Private household occupations	7	8	—	24	28	21	—	—	—	8
Protective service occupations	34	16	18	9	21	6	15	30	78	46
Service occupations, except protective and household	227	73	98	230	69	344	257	129	371	140
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	41	24	12	21	—	17	7	11	25	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	192	142	147	251	13	136	312	283	390	211
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	158	130	101	79	113	246	295	213	301	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	124	21	38	45	17	66	127	40	77	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	100	30	54	43	49	89	59	48	143	29
Construction	110	110	85	163	7	33	118	123	167	129
Manufacturing	365	490	296	366	174	454	683	544	745	499
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	131	96	99	121	10	49	147	89	123	94
Wholesale and retail trade	303	178	278	311	67	195	403	408	638	302
Finance, insurance, and real estate	65	101	101	82	5	44	95	78	138	68
Business and repair services	120	73	63	82	37	50	36	74	113	45
Professional and related services	333	547	366	381	40	258	272	251	424	355
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 632	1 785	1 421	1 651	381	1 269	1 830	1 691	2 567	1 684
Private wage and salary workers	1 187	1 249	1 070	1 310	338	1 001	1 554	1 410	2 222	1 300
Government workers	316	380	195	165	36	239	189	221	305	307
Local government workers	129	130	98	64	8	73	76	103	126	108
Self-employed workers	129	136	136	176	7	29	80	60	34	77
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 872	2 040	1 624	2 033	459	1 421	2 153	1 887	2 968	1 967
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 534	1 623	1 307	1 663	331	1 085	1 777	1 542	2 409	1 543
50 to 52 weeks	1 044	1 199	998	1 110	213	703	1 306	1 168	1 776	1 146
40 to 49 weeks	206	152	156	182	34	125	186	117	231	130
27 to 39 weeks	94	97	93	154	22	56	87	94	114	95
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	230	172	146	141	58	157	171	141	251	183
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 374	2 359	1 844	2 156	606	1 831	2 642	2 165	3 369	2 345
With a mobility or self-care limitation	188	43	99	129	28	242	152	87	79	96
With a mobility limitation	117	13	48	116	5	70	68	19	29	31
In labor force	21	6	—	31	—	8	8	—	9	6
With a self-care limitation	113	30	59	111	28	213	114	73	59	71
With a work disability	360	89	184	228	45	274	375	107	329	200
In labor force	54	28	60	85	20	88	112	23	207	52
Prevented from working	289	33	107	143	25	171	204	70	103	122
No work disability	2 014	2 270	1 660	1 928	561	1 557	2 267	2 058	3 040	2 145
In labor force	1 632	1 724	1 314	1 567	411	1 291	1 834	1 703	2 512	1 678
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	663	407	619	839	205	354	463	387	496	357
With a mobility or self-care limitation	158	87	120	265	52	90	121	59	180	60
With a mobility limitation	108	68	106	237	52	71	85	30	173	60
With a self-care limitation	102	58	82	133	20	52	83	40	26	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	235	105	122	136	36	69	180	118	86	101
Mean family income (dollars)	11 739	32 499	37 403	20 952	6 343	5 162	28 775	23 409	14 433	21 818
1 worker	434	299	347	270	105	287	390	261	458	273
Mean family income (dollars)	31 700	56 972	37 797	32 287	10 795	16 078	26 040	34 114	22 804	41 481
2 or more workers	473	715	473	533	130	424	630	547	889	611
Mean family income (dollars)	38 525	65 792	54 186	60 598	30 642	37 064	42 779	41 534	36 677	57 598

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.						Hartselle city, Morgan County	
	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	192	3 735	5 573	857	395	—	1 401	2 154
In labor force	102	2 597	3 769	560	233	—	888	1 560
Percent of persons 16 years and over	53.1	69.5	67.6	65.3	59.0	—	63.4	72.4
Civilian labor force	102	2 588	3 761	552	233	—	888	1 560
Employed	102	2 485	3 555	522	223	—	827	1 477
Unemployed	—	103	206	30	10	—	61	83
Percent of civilian labor force	—	4.0	5.5	5.4	4.3	—	6.9	5.3
Not in labor force	90	1 138	1 804	297	162	—	513	594
Institutionalized persons	—	29	455	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	172	285	42	57	—	49	116
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	41	306	360	41	27	—	223	215
Females 16 years and over	106	1 958	2 822	421	210	—	768	1 140
In labor force	34	1 024	1 631	205	82	—	417	729
Percent of females 16 years and over	32.1	52.3	57.8	48.7	39.0	—	54.3	63.9
Civilian labor force	34	1 024	1 631	205	82	—	417	729
Employed	34	970	1 483	183	73	—	373	669
Unemployed	—	54	148	22	9	—	44	60
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.3	9.1	10.7	11.0	—	10.6	8.2
With own children under 6 years	40	379	472	55	17	—	98	216
In labor force	8	174	252	21	10	—	57	156
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11	426	609	83	62	—	160	289
In labor force	11	275	397	41	30	—	106	240
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	61	464	608	73	27	—	129	250
All parents present in household in labor force	11	201	299	22	18	—	70	182
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	56	899	1 245	205	140	—	305	587
All parents present in household in labor force	30	490	722	93	38	—	191	463
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	224	402	68	42	—	91	168
Not enrolled in school	—	36	87	3	2	—	33	29
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	27	33	3	—	—	8	—
Not high school graduate	—	27	51	3	—	—	30	29
Employed	—	—	29	—	—	—	22	29
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	—	27	22	3	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	102	2 485	3 555	522	223	—	827	1 477
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	24	383	447	185	45	—	49	153
Professional specialty occupations	7	703	603	131	57	—	131	231
Technicians and related support occupations	—	105	178	4	25	—	44	38
Sales occupations	9	306	467	57	20	—	81	166
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11	333	347	52	31	—	99	164
Private household occupations	—	8	18	—	—	—	—	3
Protective service occupations	—	35	36	5	—	—	43	41
Service occupations, except protective and household	7	80	266	17	8	—	88	138
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4	—	17	4	—	—	10	40
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	25	266	585	47	21	—	83	239
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12	131	298	10	2	—	165	174
Transportation and material moving occupations	3	93	163	10	8	—	16	75
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	42	130	—	6	—	18	15
Construction	—	83	305	—	25	—	49	48
Manufacturing	59	789	1 041	206	95	—	250	406
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	181	248	46	13	—	32	102
Wholesale and retail trade	16	421	650	97	20	—	149	239
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	144	221	37	7	—	22	36
Business and repair services	—	59	105	5	7	—	44	109
Professional and related services	23	533	687	105	45	—	162	382
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	102	2 485	3 555	522	223	—	827	1 477
Private wage and salary workers	95	1 802	2 887	430	154	—	533	1 070
Government workers	7	554	551	72	30	—	234	289
Local government workers	—	185	209	41	13	—	59	123
Self-employed workers	—	129	117	20	39	—	45	113
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	114	2 822	3 859	566	307	—	944	1 619
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	104	2 438	3 310	467	253	—	754	1 327
50 to 52 weeks	62	1 844	2 550	418	201	—	540	1 003
40 to 49 weeks	4	172	414	20	5	—	86	115
27 to 39 weeks	29	209	116	12	12	—	45	67
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	4	141	254	47	3	—	59	173
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	151	3 350	4 698	808	363	—	1 162	1 919
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	157	76	16	6	—	88	79
With a mobility limitation	—	34	48	5	—	—	27	48
In labor force	—	14	21	—	—	—	—	23
With a self-care limitation	—	132	57	13	6	—	61	49
With a work disability	—	102	268	14	14	—	132	135
In labor force	—	42	115	2	14	—	50	57
Prevented from working	—	50	98	12	—	—	69	76
No work disability	151	3 248	4 430	794	349	—	1 030	1 784
In labor force	102	2 519	3 594	550	214	—	822	1 483
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	41	347	412	41	32	—	239	235
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3	94	108	2	4	—	79	70
With a mobility limitation	—	71	95	2	4	—	44	66
With a self-care limitation	3	51	72	2	4	—	66	38
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	13	30	140	38	11	—	54	55
Mean family income (dollars)	13 501	20 033	17 752	42 442	24 027	—	15 789	18 752
1 worker	29	460	663	108	26	—	229	229
Mean family income (dollars)	55 611	42 108	38 157	86 657	77 003	—	23 571	30 920
2 or more workers	39	945	1 148	190	102	—	284	535
Mean family income (dollars)	52 923	52 192	50 894	85 535	94 555	—	46 928	50 810

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortsville city, Morgan County—Con.			Remainder of Morgan County				
	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 570	2 119	—	—	57	—	443	334
In labor force	1 581	1 395	—	—	47	—	332	190
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.5	65.8	—	—	82.5	—	74.9	56.9
Civilian labor force	1 575	1 394	—	—	47	—	332	190
Employed	1 491	1 318	—	—	47	—	332	166
Unemployed	84	76	—	—	—	—	—	24
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	12.6
Not in labor force	989	724	—	—	10	—	111	144
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	97	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	522	298	—	—	5	—	38	75
Females 16 years and over	1 413	1 102	—	—	23	—	215	152
In labor force	716	571	—	—	18	—	130	79
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.7	51.8	—	—	78.3	—	60.5	52.0
Civilian labor force	716	571	—	—	18	—	130	79
Employed	664	541	—	—	18	—	130	68
Unemployed	52	30	—	—	—	—	—	11
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	13.9
With own children under 6 years	141	155	—	—	11	—	81	42
In labor force	107	107	—	—	6	—	42	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	256	287	—	—	—	—	20	22
In labor force	161	240	—	—	—	—	20	22
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	224	207	—	—	14	—	99	44
All parents present in household in labor force	176	115	—	—	5	—	53	20
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	535	593	—	—	7	—	98	43
All parents present in household in labor force	338	484	—	—	—	—	63	32
Persons 16 to 19 years	196	146	—	—	—	—	25	22
Not enrolled in school	70	32	—	—	—	—	25	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	43	21	—	—	—	—	—	11
Not high school graduate	50	21	—	—	—	—	13	11
Employed	7	11	—	—	—	—	13	—
Unemployed	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	11
Not in labor force	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 491	1 318	—	—	47	—	332	166
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	194	131	—	—	12	—	34	—
Professional specialty occupations	145	157	—	—	17	—	8	—
Technicians and related support occupations	69	65	—	—	—	—	16	7
Sales occupations	102	101	—	—	6	—	56	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	252	146	—	—	6	—	4	30
Private household occupations	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	33	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	152	140	—	—	—	—	39	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	13	—	—	—	—	8	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	266	254	—	—	—	—	55	43
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	109	158	—	—	—	—	78	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	90	92	—	—	—	—	7	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	45	—	—	6	—	27	27
Construction	91	123	—	—	—	—	74	30
Manufacturing	373	432	—	—	17	—	65	35
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	64	92	—	—	—	—	6	35
Wholesale and retail trade	279	168	—	—	—	—	91	44
Finance, insurance, and real estate	93	51	—	—	13	—	—	—
Business and repair services	46	43	—	—	—	—	33	—
Professional and related services	341	275	—	—	11	—	24	13
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 491	1 318	—	—	47	—	332	166
Private wage and salary workers	1 118	982	—	—	47	—	269	166
Government workers	244	255	—	—	—	—	49	—
Local government workers	90	75	—	—	—	—	23	—
Self-employed workers	118	73	—	—	—	—	14	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 653	1 477	—	—	47	—	350	207
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 331	1 181	—	—	35	—	301	148
50 to 52 weeks	930	812	—	—	29	—	257	123
40 to 49 weeks	158	138	—	—	—	—	17	—
27 to 39 weeks	81	101	—	—	—	—	10	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	189	125	—	—	12	—	41	41
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 006	1 768	—	—	52	—	385	259
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	146	—	—	—	—	10	25
With a mobility limitation	29	79	—	—	—	—	10	12
In labor force	13	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	6	117	—	—	—	—	10	17
With a work disability	202	203	—	—	—	—	39	34
In labor force	69	62	—	—	—	—	—	6
Prevented from working	108	128	—	—	—	—	29	15
No work disability	1 804	1 565	—	—	52	—	346	225
In labor force	1 470	1 287	—	—	47	—	312	184
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	558	350	—	—	5	—	58	75
With a mobility or self-care limitation	124	121	—	—	—	—	20	5
With a mobility limitation	105	91	—	—	—	—	14	5
With a self-care limitation	55	90	—	—	—	—	20	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	112	80	—	—	—	—	16	37
Mean family income (dollars)	14 076	14 334	—	—	—	—	14 357	18 223
1 worker	337	281	—	—	6	—	71	15
Mean family income (dollars)	28 848	33 990	—	—	48 000	—	20 810	32 720
2 or more workers	529	483	—	—	12	—	87	77
Mean family income (dollars)	37 312	44 202	—	—	42 717	—	30 665	43 551

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 52	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	60	2 162	1 106	1 294	3 694	1 942	373	27
In labor force	20	1 228	763	775	2 384	1 339	244	12
Percent of persons 16 years and over	33.3	56.8	69.0	59.9	64.5	68.9	65.4	44.4
Civilian labor force	20	1 228	763	775	2 384	1 337	244	12
Employed	20	1 163	716	740	2 301	1 275	239	12
Unemployed	—	65	47	35	83	62	5	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.3	6.2	4.5	3.5	4.6	2.0	—
Not in labor force	40	934	343	519	1 310	603	129	15
Institutionalized persons	—	235	—	169	25	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	21	115	63	57	190	93	5	6
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	243	80	90	476	206	31	—
Females 16 years and over	31	977	569	645	1 837	1 036	177	15
In labor force	10	483	329	309	970	610	73	6
Percent of females 16 years and over	32.3	49.4	57.8	47.9	52.8	58.9	41.2	40.0
Civilian labor force	10	483	329	309	970	610	73	6
Employed	10	445	318	282	925	589	73	6
Unemployed	—	38	11	27	45	21	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	7.9	3.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	—	—
With own children under 6 years	—	145	98	63	322	133	67	—
In labor force	—	80	56	37	204	76	33	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	20	203	137	129	358	217	29	9
In labor force	10	122	115	104	263	168	11	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	168	88	71	432	173	71	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	89	50	44	234	92	28	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	61	514	312	252	867	440	106	27
All parents present in household in labor force	51	265	210	204	586	324	47	8
Persons 16 to 19 years	11	169	108	90	307	162	9	6
Not enrolled in school	—	23	—	30	97	36	9	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	7	—	5	44	23	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	9	—	24	33	24	—	—
Employed	—	9	—	19	16	9	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	2	17	13	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	20	1 163	716	740	2 301	1 275	239	12
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	106	43	60	101	160	25	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	115	50	80	175	227	18	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	29	17	27	60	63	—	—
Sales occupations	—	87	88	71	283	102	17	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	152	112	87	374	109	16	—
Private household occupations	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	25	8	11	29	4	15	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	10	105	93	48	173	154	12	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	24	41	8	50	10	10	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	202	143	152	467	189	50	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10	215	90	127	332	152	43	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	29	—	30	175	34	15	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	69	31	39	76	71	18	—
Construction	—	113	51	70	287	111	33	—
Manufacturing	10	397	224	263	655	364	72	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	74	44	69	117	85	7	—
Wholesale and retail trade	10	207	153	116	524	167	26	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	38	11	17	92	42	—	6
Business and repair services	—	55	8	33	83	64	23	—
Professional and related services	—	160	156	114	369	312	38	6
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	20	1 163	716	740	2 301	1 275	239	12
Private wage and salary workers	20	961	607	566	1 895	909	179	12
Government workers	—	132	77	138	226	249	27	—
Local government workers	—	54	44	65	101	110	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	64	32	24	147	113	33	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	20	1 415	809	887	2 516	1 419	267	12
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	20	1 195	600	766	2 012	1 122	228	12
50 to 52 weeks	20	862	442	532	1 518	813	184	12
40 to 49 weeks	—	119	63	79	168	122	18	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	60	54	64	109	56	5	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	102	102	63	296	100	10	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	60	1 645	1 017	1 003	3 160	1 712	322	27
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	62	81	26	161	54	26	—
With a mobility limitation	—	30	70	8	57	38	7	—
In labor force	—	7	—	3	—	2	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	47	58	24	133	21	26	—
With a work disability	9	108	115	80	207	74	15	—
In labor force	—	46	33	27	47	17	8	—
Prevented from working	9	41	82	41	149	55	7	—
No work disability	51	1 537	902	923	2 953	1 638	307	27
In labor force	20	1 144	721	716	2 304	1 298	216	12
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	282	89	122	509	228	51	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	51	29	31	145	94	5	—
With a mobility limitation	—	44	29	21	128	92	5	—
With a self-care limitation	—	30	—	25	100	31	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	10	80	31	49	168	74	25	9
Mean family income (dollars)	—	19 595	14 142	10 366	10 026	12 771	23 479	—
1 worker	—	205	102	87	386	215	61	12
Mean family income (dollars)	—	30 627	26 263	23 684	29 127	36 329	36 437	13 355
2 or more workers	10	423	289	310	890	470	84	—
Mean family income (dollars)	61 000	47 359	36 934	46 679	38 928	47 058	33 048	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.						
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	996	101	2 399	3 294	3 625	3 380	5 841
In labor force	620	47	1 673	2 124	1 914	2 004	3 636
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.2	46.5	69.7	64.5	52.8	59.3	62.2
Civilian labor force	620	47	1 673	2 122	1 914	2 004	3 630
Employed	578	43	1 613	2 016	1 828	1 910	3 448
Unemployed	42	4	60	106	86	94	182
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	8.5	3.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	5.0
Not in labor force	376	54	726	1 170	1 711	1 376	2 205
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	287	—	—
Enrolled in school	39	16	124	202	194	194	265
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	160	9	215	297	532	501	673
Females 16 years and over	483	35	1 217	1 668	1 917	1 744	2 970
In labor force	228	7	756	883	737	849	1 547
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.2	20.0	62.1	52.9	38.4	48.7	52.1
Civilian labor force	228	7	756	883	737	849	1 547
Employed	214	7	721	817	698	817	1 426
Unemployed	14	—	35	66	39	32	121
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	—	4.6	7.5	5.3	3.8	7.8
With own children under 6 years	82	3	184	290	206	250	512
In labor force	43	3	117	170	96	134	277
With own children 6 to 17 years only	74	8	281	353	356	377	610
In labor force	54	3	199	207	259	265	395
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	87	4	240	351	298	354	638
All parents present in household in labor force	42	4	140	174	148	170	320
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	218	18	539	621	760	806	1 409
All parents present in household in labor force	140	5	388	393	543	557	888
Persons 16 to 19 years	93	13	201	310	236	279	413
Not enrolled in school	20	1	59	74	35	42	117
Unemployed or not in labor force	2	1	16	20	15	17	53
Not high school graduate	20	1	17	35	22	25	86
Employed	18	—	6	25	17	12	44
Unemployed	—	—	3	—	—	6	—
Not in labor force	2	1	8	10	5	7	42
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	578	43	1 613	2 016	1 828	1 910	3 448
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7	9	133	147	83	147	320
Professional specialty occupations	36	21	198	195	159	130	321
Technicians and related support occupations	18	1	51	36	53	37	201
Sales occupations	57	5	159	142	196	145	303
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	92	—	252	280	172	213	423
Private household occupations	—	—	1	8	2	—	24
Protective service occupations	19	—	23	44	32	22	44
Service occupations, except protective and household	67	3	144	177	170	188	245
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	35	64	68	118	97
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	145	1	290	383	359	424	683
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	66	3	209	314	327	276	524
Transportation and material moving occupations	47	—	90	108	113	122	132
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	—	28	118	94	88	131
Construction	79	1	91	193	131	193	317
Manufacturing	176	6	507	732	661	622	1 178
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	53	—	110	145	99	132	139
Wholesale and retail trade	101	10	279	357	383	362	585
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	5	63	51	86	51	71
Business and repair services	21	—	59	111	82	56	187
Professional and related services	73	14	323	240	257	204	522
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	578	43	1 613	2 016	1 828	1 910	3 448
Private wage and salary workers	483	22	1 241	1 589	1 519	1 476	2 693
Government workers	50	7	250	215	166	246	547
Local government workers	—	—	80	76	102	77	152
Self-employed workers	45	14	101	202	123	170	203
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	699	72	1 805	2 256	2 083	2 184	3 899
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	564	57	1 443	1 896	1 796	1 786	3 289
50 to 52 weeks	365	44	1 105	1 375	1 284	1 253	2 510
40 to 49 weeks	79	—	92	153	157	167	286
27 to 39 weeks	28	13	57	93	128	95	169
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	40	7	197	164	126	235	300
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	831	92	2 146	2 950	2 764	2 832	5 111
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2	—	108	226	173	98	215
With a mobility limitation	2	—	63	49	94	82	71
In labor force	—	—	8	4	18	—	—
With a self-care limitation	2	—	67	201	113	65	171
With a work disability	75	5	192	221	305	290	432
In labor force	28	—	62	89	87	83	153
Prevented from working	39	5	117	129	194	199	246
No work disability	756	87	1 954	2 729	2 459	2 542	4 679
In labor force	587	47	1 578	2 010	1 798	1 881	3 426
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	165	9	253	342	574	548	724
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	2	32	49	151	174	225
With a mobility limitation	23	2	26	25	134	139	219
With a self-care limitation	12	—	17	24	76	119	81
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	56	6	62	135	204	182	300
Mean family income (dollars)	11 961	49 733	13 822	12 948	13 260	10 946	13 606
1 worker	59	9	224	416	366	366	708
Mean family income (dollars)	27 319	39 259	36 313	28 185	26 392	22 171	25 617
2 or more workers	268	20	638	735	673	758	1 327
Mean family income (dollars)	36 595	109 370	47 125	38 795	40 734	38 746	41 532

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County				
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793	BNA 9794	BNA 9795
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	49 163	11 476	37 687	19 070	4 105	717	1 977	1 558	1 608	1 744
Less than \$5,000	4 183	1 232	2 951	1 545	336	56	262	176	223	144
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 083	1 580	3 503	1 676	411	55	354	186	256	219
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 063	1 389	3 674	1 790	375	106	269	200	176	174
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 774	2 250	6 524	3 028	712	119	294	302	349	350
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 036	1 784	6 252	2 997	649	129	317	228	186	326
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 633	1 804	6 829	3 381	850	118	224	268	218	296
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 866	1 078	5 788	3 276	600	94	202	149	117	203
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 611	276	1 335	802	111	35	49	49	75	24
\$100,000 or more	914	83	831	575	61	5	6	-	8	8
Median (dollars)	26 644	21 519	28 364	30 016	28 693	27 083	18 909	20 549	18 953	24 342
Mean (dollars)	32 106	26 660	33 765	36 362	31 946	29 859	26 883	26 245	25 006	28 039
Families	37 874	9 164	28 710	13 679	3 208	568	1 522	1 283	1 145	1 504
Median income (dollars)	31 211	25 478	32 912	36 173	33 427	30 407	22 191	26 102	23 528	26 545
Males 15 years and over, with income	45 768	10 886	34 882	16 757	3 666	733	1 721	1 511	1 439	1 728
Median income (dollars)	19 501	15 568	20 970	22 483	21 325	17 083	15 008	14 860	12 491	17 445
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.9	53.3	59.4	59.6	57.5	56.8	54.9	50.1	42.4	60.0
Median income (dollars)	28 325	22 504	30 340	32 792	29 730	26 500	21 530	23 777	21 977	22 096
Females 15 years and over, with income	42 003	9 662	32 341	16 425	3 720	668	1 774	1 322	1 514	1 356
Median income (dollars)	8 013	6 783	8 552	9 553	8 116	7 441	6 529	6 265	6 657	6 664
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.3	31.0	34.1	34.9	31.5	36.1	29.1	26.9	22.3	34.2
Median income (dollars)	15 959	15 106	16 260	17 169	17 212	13 187	13 722	14 028	17 000	14 737
Per capita income (dollars)	12 104	9 800	12 830	14 375	12 153	10 259	9 498	9 584	10 218	9 741
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	49 163	11 476	37 687	19 070	4 105	717	1 977	1 558	1 608	1 744
With earnings	39 443	8 920	30 523	15 519	3 297	602	1 423	1 201	1 134	1 448
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 956	29 143	35 362	37 611	33 368	30 801	31 509	29 648	26 555	29 448
With Social Security income	13 061	3 321	9 740	4 970	1 202	200	624	510	633	319
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 814	5 891	7 128	7 590	6 666	6 124	5 832	5 975	6 137	6 684
With public assistance income	3 626	1 233	2 363	1 214	311	69	301	180	223	100
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 836	2 649	2 937	2 831	2 779	4 125	2 419	2 367	2 847	2 270
With retirement income	7 019	1 314	5 705	2 932	597	78	262	142	235	200
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 426	7 246	8 698	8 948	8 990	7 024	7 310	5 367	8 893	7 986
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 528	30 134	38 569	42 664	36 770	31 610	30 571	29 671	30 273	30 256
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 646	29 799	38 847	42 600	37 537	34 644	27 472	30 866	27 510	27 640
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 418	30 451	38 310	42 723	36 035	27 609	34 248	28 578	32 141	32 879
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 951	33 137	42 081	48 154	39 777	33 806	37 974	31 310	33 420	32 566
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 362	33 596	43 849	50 052	41 887	37 549	34 945	33 206	31 845	30 764
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 676	32 708	40 501	46 484	37 889	28 379	41 365	29 544	34 438	34 291
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 088	15 839	17 532	16 404	18 916	20 721	12 687	19 342	19 543	12 900
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 863	12 325	14 367	12 930	17 702	17 321	11 243	15 159	12 542	8 108
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 071	19 648	21 627	20 929	20 757	23 788	14 890	22 407	26 332	19 321
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	37 874	9 164	28 710	13 679	3 208	568	1 522	1 283	1 145	1 504
Householder worked in 1989	30 798	7 253	23 545	11 223	2 684	469	1 094	995	827	1 262
With related children under 18 years	19 480	4 811	14 669	7 000	1 664	350	927	662	530	776
With related children under 5 years	7 325	1 728	5 597	2 726	566	108	345	252	188	347
Married-couple families	31 670	7 543	24 127	11 083	2 717	463	1 064	1 116	876	1 337
Householder worked in 1989	26 543	6 274	20 269	9 427	2 275	393	852	892	678	1 163
With related children under 18 years	15 623	3 823	11 800	5 365	1 350	288	608	567	377	662
With related children under 5 years	6 317	1 455	4 862	2 212	497	86	224	225	171	296
Female householder, no husband present	4 843	1 269	3 574	2 077	423	97	389	149	195	124
Householder worked in 1989	3 211	754	2 457	1 404	349	69	196	85	112	77
With related children under 18 years	3 157	831	2 326	1 373	282	55	286	83	131	86
With related children under 5 years	882	237	645	459	63	19	108	27	17	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 032	2 591	10 441	6 145	1 050	179	510	341	491	294
Nonfamily householder	11 289	2 312	8 977	5 391	897	149	455	275	463	240
65 years and over	5 065	1 214	3 851	2 046	470	67	247	142	292	114
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	129 562	31 280	98 282	47 791	10 790	2 142	5 668	4 204	3 887	4 957
Persons under 18 years	34 267	8 553	25 714	12 353	2 874	603	1 807	1 104	879	1 396
Related children under 18 years	34 073	8 495	25 578	12 281	2 855	601	1 799	1 091	879	1 368
Related children 5 to 17 years	25 124	6 288	18 836	8 874	2 191	462	1 298	815	638	996
Persons 65 years and over	14 699	3 620	11 079	5 663	1 382	217	703	476	679	423
Persons 75 years and over	5 662	1 488	4 174	2 190	531	98	306	186	285	158
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 198	1 511	2 687	1 356	237	70	389	205	178	210
Percent below poverty level	11.1	16.5	9.4	9.9	7.4	12.3	25.6	16.0	15.5	14.0
Householder worked in 1989	2 351	855	1 496	800	150	43	191	105	92	126
With related children under 18 years	2 854	1 056	1 798	1 063	139	51	311	112	151	170
With related children under 5 years	1 274	452	822	579	58	15	123	68	31	107
Married-couple families	2 244	875	1 369	496	132	45	173	137	94	134
Householder worked in 1989	1 290	524	766	322	73	21	90	67	42	103
With related children under 18 years	1 228	512	716	340	70	26	106	55	73	101
With related children under 5 years	643	255	388	239	27	4	47	55	14	62
Female householder, no husband present	1 700	548	1 152	779	90	25	198	62	78	54
Householder worked in 1989	946	277	669	448	70	22	86	32	50	15
With related children under 18 years	1 452	483	969	673	62	25	190	51	72	47
With related children under 5 years	580	181	399	316	31	11	74	13	17	31
Unrelated individuals	4 395	1 157	3 238	1 544	415	69	206	182	231	144
Nonfamily householder	3 476	995	2 481	1 212	319	52	177	141	218	117
65 years and over	2 318	629	1 689	756	216	40	98	74	153	81
Persons	18 026	6 201	11 825	6 040	1 135	306	1 683	732	805	902
Percent below poverty level	13.9	19.8	12.0	12.6	10.5	14.3	29.7	17.4	20.7	18.2
Persons under 18 years	5 995	2 234	3 761	2 265	265	120	743	194	236	362
Related children under 18 years	5 866	2 198	3 668	2 217	257	118	735	181	236	356
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 136	1 600	2 536	1 377	193	92	536	125	195	243
Persons 65 years and over	3 729	1 204	2 525	1 027	328	64	233	213	214	157
Persons 75 years and over	1 885	595	1 290	580	163	34	129	113	99	47
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 694	2 025	4 669	2 802	384	83	752	204	130	376
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 499	8 106	16 393	8 026	1 560	479	2 014	1 038	1 039	1 104
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	43 890	13 951	29 939	13 092	3 162	842	3 013	1 850	1 705	2 118

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowrence County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County					
	8NA 9796	8NA 9797	8NA 9798	8NA 9799	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 531	684	1 011	646	1 682	1 338	409	1 290	1 686	1 247
Less than \$5,000	121	51	138	61	267	31	135	247	155	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	197	112	108	93	265	18	66	109	183	48
\$10,000 to \$14,999	145	118	107	94	239	44	57	198	160	76
\$15,000 to \$24,999	347	109	216	164	357	135	67	273	310	119
\$25,000 to \$34,999	245	112	126	115	150	175	49	225	301	146
\$35,000 to \$49,999	276	134	199	71	222	275	9	89	312	288
\$50,000 to \$74,999	157	27	87	42	168	385	26	100	196	408
\$75,000 to \$99,999	27	3	14	—	7	128	—	30	48	77
\$100,000 or more	16	18	16	6	7	147	—	19	21	42
Median (dollars)	23 998	20 000	22 009	19 348	16 389	49 688	10 282	18 222	26 199	45 449
Mean (dollars)	27 464	25 563	26 992	22 558	25 324	55 675	16 161	23 207	31 659	45 217
Families	1 285	532	812	513	1 142	1 137	271	954	1 329	1 005
Median income (dollars)	28 339	26 000	24 856	23 079	20 154	54 017	14 196	22 222	28 970	48 993
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 512	656	954	632	1 234	1 317	304	1 001	1 555	1 270
Median income (dollars)	16 887	15 000	16 474	12 299	15 301	38 224	8 590	11 671	19 351	31 400
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.9	54.6	48.6	50.6	52.7	68.8	28.9	47.6	53.9	62.4
Median income (dollars)	23 606	24 063	23 729	18 714	21 552	47 767	17 500	23 258	29 864	38 944
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 265	456	798	509	1 533	1 218	395	1 325	1 499	1 079
Median income (dollars)	8 322	6 889	6 573	6 399	6 941	11 176	4 956	7 611	7 760	12 311
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.8	34.2	29.6	36.0	25.7	26.4	31.6	36.5	39.4	34.7
Median income (dollars)	15 675	12 647	15 417	13 583	13 426	24 524	11 864	13 879	12 532	21 439
Per capita income (dollars)	10 136	10 178	9 852	8 650	10 183	20 212	6 460	8 013	11 497	16 265
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 531	684	1 011	646	1 682	1 338	409	1 290	1 686	1 247
With earnings	1 284	522	803	501	1 167	1 155	285	1 034	1 328	1 048
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 214	27 859	29 771	24 264	29 412	54 071	18 227	24 969	31 972	46 259
With Social Security income	322	199	293	221	549	316	149	382	485	267
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 585	5 569	4 596	6 258	7 404	9 408	5 289	5 695	7 250	9 579
With public assistance income	140	81	111	58	163	29	103	219	157	71
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 019	3 278	2 020	2 284	3 276	3 195	3 045	2 914	3 272	2 207
With retirement income	141	122	80	54	306	264	74	162	311	243
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 533	7 139	8 510	5 136	5 494	12 844	2 718	4 913	6 453	11 287
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 921	29 957	30 078	25 990	30 419	60 061	19 724	26 269	35 218	49 085
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 025	32 976	33 046	27 812	23 912	65 262	19 693	26 468	32 881	51 034
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 831	27 006	27 307	24 532	36 402	55 388	19 746	26 081	37 956	47 542
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 438	32 555	33 567	26 180	39 132	61 386	24 251	34 479	41 990	53 324
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 588	37 682	37 450	27 499	32 375	66 541	29 648	39 864	42 125	56 805
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 299	28 020	30 076	25 048	45 097	56 718	19 766	29 404	41 853	50 651
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 858	14 737	6 644	25 028	11 244	30 000	13 859	14 160	14 179	22 753
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 875	12 423	4 225	33 450	6 241	37 499	9 912	10 723	9 765	18 193
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 743	27 336	8 579	21 285	16 131	22 200	16 991	18 756	22 079	26 731
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 285	532	812	513	1 142	1 137	271	954	1 329	1 005
Householder worked in 1989	1 061	450	677	418	800	962	185	757	988	843
With related children under 18 years	615	272	444	235	593	543	142	631	749	444
With related children under 5 years	201	49	151	87	242	209	84	224	349	98
Married-couple families	1 068	456	695	468	787	1 067	119	505	995	861
Householder worked in 1989	926	384	606	380	616	898	80	422	768	759
With related children under 18 years	523	223	359	216	375	512	60	320	512	374
With related children under 5 years	191	44	131	87	174	209	36	125	238	75
Female householder, no husband present	155	58	63	39	340	51	113	360	279	88
Householder worked in 1989	100	53	30	32	174	45	85	269	183	53
With related children under 18 years	72	49	50	19	208	26	70	265	200	41
With related children under 5 years	10	5	20	—	68	—	42	99	101	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	267	164	212	133	635	217	169	405	440	277
Nonfamily householder	246	152	199	133	540	201	138	336	357	242
65 years and over	92	77	107	76	253	76	83	113	151	77
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 186	1 700	2 829	1 707	4 045	3 674	1 036	3 751	4 763	3 520
Persons under 18 years	1 079	437	853	395	1 110	951	252	1 221	1 453	911
Related children under 18 years	1 072	437	853	395	1 088	951	252	1 221	1 453	902
Related children 5 to 17 years	765	370	667	277	776	707	144	911	1 010	735
Persons 65 years and over	382	190	288	262	663	412	205	412	538	357
Persons 75 years and over	133	88	97	137	284	102	95	177	177	70
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	157	97	151	54	279	23	93	206	234	43
Percent below poverty level	12.2	18.2	18.6	10.5	24.4	2.0	34.3	21.6	17.6	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	85	77	96	40	134	12	47	130	135	14
With related children under 18 years	66	66	110	19	205	11	55	181	205	36
With related children under 5 years	29	11	56	12	82	11	41	84	123	16
Married-couple families	102	60	83	47	95	23	22	34	71	—
Householder worked in 1989	75	45	48	33	52	12	7	23	23	—
With related children under 18 years	48	36	48	19	53	11	7	30	48	—
With related children under 5 years	19	6	36	12	32	11	7	16	32	—
Female householder, no husband present	44	30	50	7	169	—	55	164	145	28
Householder worked in 1989	10	25	30	7	72	—	34	107	102	10
With related children under 18 years	18	30	50	—	142	—	42	143	139	28
With related children under 5 years	10	5	20	—	50	—	28	68	81	8
Unrelated individuals	107	65	93	60	233	20	104	227	128	54
Nonfamily householder	86	58	86	60	192	20	73	167	67	27
65 years and over	38	40	74	31	123	13	57	92	54	15
Persons	567	368	599	239	1 077	90	381	1 045	950	210
Percent below poverty level	13.5	21.6	21.2	14.0	26.6	2.4	36.8	27.9	19.9	6.0
Persons under 18 years	165	124	231	59	391	15	122	432	483	114
Related children under 18 years	158	124	231	59	383	15	122	432	483	105
Related children 5 to 17 years	104	112	160	33	267	4	56	321	286	75
Persons 65 years and over	106	64	107	46	171	23	102	168	79	15
Persons 75 years and over	50	34	65	24	102	12	47	89	29	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	171	43	198	68	332	57	223	479	522	124
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	821	416	764	431	1 419	176	426	1 376	1 168	231
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 576	725	1 246	876	2 099	282	801	2 152	1 733	373

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County—Con.									
	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01	Tract 54.04	Tract 55
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 031	2 410	3 196	1 953	1 219	1 375	1 539	212	1 077	1 528
Less than \$5,000	58	93	132	154	73	131	107	—	35	164
\$5,000 to \$9,999	101	139	211	161	106	154	156	5	73	149
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	139	202	155	158	123	141	—	75	149
\$15,000 to \$24,999	163	252	456	311	171	306	244	11	182	366
\$25,000 to \$34,999	155	421	646	232	173	267	248	26	194	233
\$35,000 to \$49,999	201	609	722	347	239	267	288	46	228	247
\$50,000 to \$74,999	198	636	606	280	204	101	330	64	237	170
\$75,000 to \$99,999	63	111	113	195	59	18	9	25	22	45
\$100,000 or more	13	10	108	118	36	8	16	35	31	5
Median (dollars)	31 725	39 554	34 028	33 427	30 313	23 675	28 958	60 824	34 033	22 226
Mean (dollars)	34 789	39 663	38 784	42 539	36 542	26 451	31 917	75 811	38 876	27 952
Families	789	1 857	2 397	1 662	989	999	1 227	174	924	1 243
Median income (dollars)	37 210	44 350	37 866	38 017	36 336	30 336	34 688	64 506	37 965	28 309
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 155	2 213	3 283	1 900	1 171	1 108	1 474	250	1 107	1 572
Median income (dollars)	20 644	31 785	23 550	25 461	22 371	18 394	21 928	38 571	22 369	16 548
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.4	74.2	61.0	64.9	64.5	55.3	48.6	68.4	64.1	55.0
Median income (dollars)	28 333	36 076	32 411	33 787	28 520	25 711	30 218	52 094	29 643	21 995
Females 15 years and over, with income	790	1 934	2 764	1 747	1 115	1 190	1 321	183	982	1 506
Median income (dollars)	9 700	10 781	9 777	8 096	9 100	7 239	8 360	11 696	9 967	5 753
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.3	33.4	39.1	30.6	38.3	27.6	34.8	40.4	39.3	27.9
Median income (dollars)	15 875	19 726	17 983	17 392	16 687	16 875	15 714	16 875	17 148	13 365
Per capita income (dollars)	11 912	15 019	14 163	15 442	13 000	10 956	11 953	25 843	13 488	9 685
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 031	2 410	3 196	1 953	1 219	1 375	1 539	212	1 077	1 528
With earnings	804	2 123	2 856	1 641	1 028	1 053	1 231	186	959	1 165
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 948	40 789	38 737	43 835	38 241	28 124	32 695	78 023	38 580	30 798
With Social Security income	279	449	538	465	275	449	481	51	240	477
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 527	7 204	7 679	7 264	6 704	6 862	5 970	7 000	7 381	6 298
With public assistance income	18	59	97	125	67	93	100	—	29	110
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 775	3 420	1 696	3 074	2 893	2 036	3 622	—	2 195	3 214
With retirement income	179	271	352	274	142	221	233	36	142	209
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 350	7 489	10 314	11 031	8 579	7 854	9 463	17 719	9 857	7 734
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 217	44 741	43 074	46 736	41 336	31 228	35 971	84 771	42 270	32 002
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 326	45 510	44 221	43 172	39 012	31 882	38 864	100 602	44 035	35 072
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 035	43 789	41 764	49 555	44 296	30 700	33 352	68 939	40 637	29 403
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 361	46 023	47 466	50 731	44 150	33 117	38 404	84 844	42 857	32 919
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 544	47 353	50 568	49 577	42 258	34 614	42 391	100 602	44 941	38 193
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 070	44 428	44 016	51 521	46 498	31 996	34 970	67 920	40 872	28 903
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 278	27 000	17 240	13 497	17 893	20 096	17 832	—	30 630	24 514
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 786	27 359	14 217	10 428	17 956	19 891	17 691	—	33 633	17 719
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 091	26 077	22 125	20 679	17 758	20 314	18 024	—	26 665	34 783
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	789	1 857	2 397	1 662	989	999	1 227	174	924	1 243
Householder worked in 1989	668	1 719	2 087	1 338	853	805	1 030	151	808	942
With related children under 18 years	428	1 054	1 309	758	586	463	612	94	479	614
With related children under 5 years	173	474	430	241	240	149	219	24	171	214
Married-couple families	713	1 724	1 979	1 468	867	838	1 089	168	830	1 078
Householder worked in 1989	614	1 636	1 746	1 213	756	670	915	145	723	816
With related children under 18 years	383	957	1 044	621	500	376	512	94	430	499
With related children under 5 years	162	459	398	204	209	139	202	24	161	202
Female householder, no husband present	52	100	327	157	109	126	125	—	58	113
Householder worked in 1989	30	67	261	96	84	100	102	—	49	74
With related children under 18 years	24	82	231	110	86	65	93	—	38	68
With related children under 5 years	3	15	32	37	31	4	17	—	7	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	266	662	939	387	280	410	356	46	185	367
Nonfamily householder	242	553	799	291	230	376	312	38	153	285
65 years and over	119	244	118	161	99	196	172	9	50	172
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 864	6 372	8 226	5 381	3 448	3 296	4 096	647	3 113	4 305
Persons under 18 years	822	1 768	2 206	1 332	1 027	792	1 130	189	793	1 101
Related children under 18 years	822	1 768	2 194	1 325	1 027	792	1 111	189	793	1 091
Related children 5 to 17 years	643	1 279	1 602	1 052	763	602	858	162	575	812
Persons 65 years and over	323	436	534	508	286	558	515	41	253	574
Persons 75 years and over	85	170	187	168	115	227	209	8	72	226
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	38	43	187	115	62	110	112	—	69	121
Percent below poverty level	4.8	2.3	7.8	6.9	6.3	11.0	9.1	—	7.5	9.7
Householder worked in 1989	22	24	103	50	40	61	68	—	47	65
With related children under 18 years	15	43	136	77	48	58	41	—	46	60
With related children under 5 years	8	24	41	28	33	11	11	—	22	20
Married-couple families	33	24	71	47	35	79	70	—	65	98
Householder worked in 1989	21	24	43	27	25	43	38	—	43	49
With related children under 18 years	12	24	45	22	27	45	11	—	42	37
With related children under 5 years	8	24	19	2	20	11	—	—	22	15
Female householder, no husband present	5	10	111	59	27	31	35	—	2	18
Householder worked in 1989	1	—	60	22	15	18	23	—	2	11
With related children under 18 years	3	10	91	54	21	13	23	—	2	18
With related children under 5 years	—	—	22	26	13	—	11	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	58	118	106	191	104	151	90	13	52	198
Nonfamily householder	41	78	67	130	73	124	66	5	38	139
65 years and over	40	78	33	85	38	95	57	—	23	100
Persons	162	313	625	557	306	497	399	13	292	596
Percent below poverty level	5.7	4.9	7.6	10.4	8.9	15.1	9.7	2.0	9.4	13.8
Persons under 18 years	35	104	222	172	78	124	98	—	88	142
Related children under 18 years	35	104	220	165	78	124	90	—	88	132
Related children 5 to 17 years	26	53	176	137	30	108	81	—	66	109
Persons 65 years and over	50	78	76	126	67	151	103	—	46	174
Persons 75 years and over	14	61	32	56	43	78	40	—	25	88
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	99	129	293	259	42	209	159	8	68	190
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	309	436	925	801	511	573	572	13	309	973
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	811	900	1 536	1 388	984	1 131	1 208	20	656	1 670

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 682	1 298	1 356	1 830	409	1 037	1 551	1 342	2 141	1 218
Less than \$5,000	267	31	89	189	135	233	140	14	174	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	265	18	63	330	66	109	175	85	216	48
\$10,000 to \$14,999	239	33	142	271	57	152	153	126	308	76
\$15,000 to \$24,999	357	129	343	293	67	214	282	296	354	119
\$25,000 to \$34,999	150	165	212	244	49	137	287	309	407	146
\$35,000 to \$49,999	222	269	188	204	9	63	269	288	443	288
\$50,000 to \$74,999	168	378	178	169	26	80	189	183	217	398
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	128	69	78	—	30	35	35	22	77
\$100,000 or more	7	147	72	52	—	19	21	6	—	42
Median (dollars)	16 389	50 225	27 050	20 094	10 282	16 004	25 966	30 186	25 453	45 625
Mean (dollars)	25 324	56 482	38 096	32 559	16 161	22 446	31 482	32 718	27 046	45 757
Families	1 142	1 119	942	939	271	780	1 200	926	1 433	985
Median income (dollars)	20 154	54 548	33 378	29 970	14 196	21 389	28 819	33 974	30 610	48 993
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 234	1 283	1 084	1 383	304	781	1 411	1 216	1 759	1 251
Median income (dollars)	15 301	38 750	22 619	16 137	8 590	9 940	18 774	21 578	19 422	31 387
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.7	68.4	58.2	48.3	28.9	37.4	53.4	61.9	61.5	62.5
Median income (dollars)	21 552	48 259	31 023	25 313	17 500	22 738	30 057	28 036	25 960	39 222
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 533	1 200	1 135	1 521	395	1 147	1 354	1 144	1 725	1 069
Median income (dollars)	6 941	11 172	13 117	7 766	4 956	7 243	8 028	10 735	9 698	12 184
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.7	26.8	31.6	29.1	31.6	35.8	40.8	36.3	40.3	34.1
Median income (dollars)	13 426	24 524	15 912	21 688	11 864	14 406	12 443	17 301	14 193	21 061
Per capita income (dollars)	10 183	20 320	17 334	16 508	6 460	7 475	11 490	14 052	11 757	16 652
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 682	1 298	1 356	1 830	409	1 037	1 551	1 342	2 141	1 218
With earnings	1 167	1 120	1 067	1 259	285	797	1 236	1 134	1 812	1 038
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 412	54 838	34 866	37 448	18 227	24 684	31 407	32 054	27 544	46 117
With Social Security income	549	311	476	733	149	347	451	349	422	258
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 404	9 328	9 151	7 159	5 289	5 410	7 168	8 753	6 652	9 747
With public assistance income	163	29	59	91	103	205	134	50	181	71
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 276	3 195	3 713	1 161	3 045	2 859	3 289	3 958	2 909	2 207
With retirement income	306	259	266	246	74	148	273	271	287	243
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 494	12 980	10 287	9 736	2 718	4 973	6 573	6 854	8 313	11 287
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 419	60 311	45 975	46 715	19 724	26 520	35 238	37 133	30 908	49 462
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 912	65 770	38 008	69 566	19 693	28 007	31 643	33 168	27 842	52 003
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 402	55 452	51 458	33 982	19 746	25 171	39 633	39 542	34 218	47 542
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 132	61 676	49 639	52 084	24 251	37 081	43 027	37 897	34 630	53 234
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 375	67 108	41 949	77 504	29 648	45 232	41 472	34 871	33 019	56 690
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 097	56 803	54 250	36 611	19 766	29 344	44 664	39 723	36 166	50 651
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 244	30 000	19 290	22 117	13 859	12 687	14 179	25 948	14 923	25 670
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 241	37 499	17 362	15 346	9 912	9 416	9 765	18 310	12 580	24 061
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 131	22 200	22 209	23 483	16 991	16 747	22 079	32 059	20 698	26 731
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 142	1 119	942	939	271	780	1 200	926	1 433	985
Householder worked in 1989	800	944	725	686	185	599	909	747	1 267	833
With related children under 18 years	593	532	395	378	142	537	692	361	788	424
With related children under 5 years	242	198	137	149	84	172	312	153	333	98
Married-couple families	787	1 049	819	777	119	384	866	834	1 121	851
Householder worked in 1989	616	880	628	624	80	317	689	679	1 006	749
With related children under 18 years	375	501	314	319	60	262	455	325	556	364
With related children under 5 years	174	198	137	130	36	81	201	135	243	75
Female householder, no husband present	340	51	88	131	113	307	279	81	246	78
Householder worked in 1989	174	45	73	31	85	216	183	63	204	53
With related children under 18 years	208	26	57	28	70	229	200	36	200	31
With related children under 5 years	68	—	—	8	42	91	101	18	70	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	635	195	452	968	169	317	400	471	814	268
Nonfamily householder	540	179	414	891	138	257	351	416	708	233
65 years and over	253	71	176	439	83	107	134	116	230	77
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 045	3 596	2 997	3 480	1 036	3 124	4 353	3 092	4 983	3 399
Persons under 18 years	1 110	930	595	579	252	1 024	1 366	599	1 240	850
Related children under 18 years	1 088	930	588	562	252	1 024	1 366	599	1 233	841
Related children 5 to 17 years	776	700	400	371	144	781	967	414	877	674
Persons 65 years and over	663	407	619	839	205	354	463	387	496	357
Persons 75 years and over	284	97	215	444	95	157	160	139	221	70
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	279	23	50	89	93	192	217	30	158	33
Percent below poverty level	24.4	2.1	5.3	9.5	34.3	24.6	18.1	3.2	11.0	3.4
Householder worked in 1989	134	12	39	52	47	116	135	19	119	14
With related children under 18 years	205	11	34	51	55	167	205	12	125	26
With related children under 5 years	82	11	17	42	41	84	123	12	87	16
Married-couple families	95	23	29	52	22	34	54	25	84	—
Householder worked in 1989	52	12	26	43	7	23	23	14	59	—
With related children under 18 years	53	11	17	43	7	30	48	7	51	—
With related children under 5 years	32	11	17	34	7	16	32	7	40	—
Female householder, no husband present	169	—	17	37	55	150	145	5	74	18
Householder worked in 1989	72	—	13	9	34	93	102	5	60	10
With related children under 18 years	142	—	17	8	42	129	139	5	74	18
With related children under 5 years	50	—	—	8	28	68	81	5	47	8
Unrelated individuals	233	20	79	304	104	213	95	44	215	45
Nonfamily householder	192	20	66	284	73	153	61	31	165	18
65 years and over	123	13	29	171	57	86	37	32	80	15
Persons	1 077	90	240	572	381	977	887	148	684	140
Percent below poverty level	26.6	2.5	8.0	16.4	36.8	31.3	20.4	4.8	13.7	4.1
Persons under 18 years	391	15	74	112	122	392	483	46	217	63
Related children under 18 years	383	15	67	95	122	392	483	46	210	54
Related children 5 to 17 years	267	4	47	30	56	281	286	19	109	24
Persons 65 years and over	171	23	41	191	102	162	49	38	105	15
Persons 75 years and over	102	12	34	99	47	83	24	25	73	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	332	57	121	200	223	479	512	18	319	63
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 419	176	373	773	426	1 243	1 105	215	943	161
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 099	271	694	1 230	801	1 909	1 637	570	1 577	303

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.						Hartselle city, Morgan County	
	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	107	1 938	2 636	360	165	—	692	1 026
Less than \$5,000	13	84	114	38	—	—	65	73
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12	129	148	7	5	—	75	92
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	61	169	—	—	—	64	111
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	168	394	9	3	—	138	119
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8	313	545	8	17	—	82	144
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21	469	560	56	32	—	159	216
\$50,000 to \$74,999	42	593	507	86	62	—	69	185
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	111	106	77	19	—	30	59
\$100,000 or more	—	10	93	79	27	—	10	27
Median (dollars)	48 906	43 103	33 898	68 430	62 822	—	25 385	32 120
Mean (dollars)	39 252	41 832	39 349	78 001	78 417	—	30 996	37 504
Families	81	1 435	1 951	336	139	—	567	819
Median income (dollars)	52 145	48 408	37 865	69 652	65 384	—	31 678	38 750
Males 15 years and over, with income	86	1 707	2 650	423	185	—	605	975
Median income (dollars)	27 250	35 197	23 942	50 286	44 168	—	23 233	22 854
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.7	76.9	61.5	69.3	71.9	—	62.0	64.7
Median income (dollars)	48 660	39 260	32 873	58 933	53 553	—	31 419	30 186
Females 15 years and over, with income	67	1 465	2 243	272	155	—	635	984
Median income (dollars)	10 781	12 645	10 556	9 583	11 964	—	7 261	9 080
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.4	36.3	41.0	46.0	43.9	—	25.7	37.3
Median income (dollars)	23 295	21 641	18 253	21 023	18 214	—	16 715	17 396
Per capita income (dollars)	13 597	16 416	14 409	25 673	25 314	—	11 927	13 355
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	107	1 938	2 636	360	165	—	692	1 026
With earnings	68	1 709	2 377	305	145	—	555	860
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 037	43 185	38 809	79 835	81 690	—	31 875	39 839
With Social Security income	44	351	437	48	45	—	197	224
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 204	6 867	7 813	9 500	7 197	—	7 119	6 643
With public assistance income	5	40	73	10	—	—	75	61
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	588	2 023	1 894	4 200	—	—	3 240	3 065
With retirement income	26	179	288	38	28	—	102	102
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 508	8 627	11 547	23 489	16 589	—	13 379	6 988
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	47 559	48 287	44 187	81 022	85 690	—	34 529	43 096
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 403	49 441	43 993	73 766	107 597	—	35 756	41 625
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 357	46 891	44 425	85 487	60 018	—	33 596	45 047
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 559	49 594	48 597	86 301	85 825	—	38 958	46 592
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 403	51 800	50 430	87 898	107 597	—	44 599	46 082
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 357	47 079	46 464	85 487	57 672	—	35 440	47 239
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	28 974	17 037	625	—	—	16 002	18 337
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	27 359	14 324	625	—	—	11 773	17 956
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	35 435	22 905	—	—	—	23 945	19 309
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	81	1 435	1 951	336	139	—	567	819
Householder worked in 1989	68	1 346	1 714	278	122	—	443	719
With related children under 18 years	50	803	1 095	128	82	—	267	493
With related children under 5 years	32	384	390	21	21	—	97	177
Married-couple families	81	1 329	1 619	314	133	—	453	703
Householder worked in 1989	68	1 263	1 436	276	116	—	354	622
With related children under 18 years	50	725	871	106	82	—	196	413
With related children under 5 years	32	369	370	10	21	—	80	152
Female householder, no husband present	—	90	253	20	—	—	95	103
Householder worked in 1989	—	67	210	—	—	—	78	84
With related children under 18 years	—	72	196	20	—	—	62	80
With related children under 5 years	—	15	20	11	—	—	17	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26	579	793	24	34	—	157	257
Nonfamily householder	26	503	685	24	26	—	125	207
65 years and over	23	208	103	17	9	—	73	89
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	309	4 929	6 814	1 097	537	—	1 805	2 898
Persons under 18 years	117	1 368	1 878	278	167	—	434	850
Related children under 18 years	117	1 368	1 868	278	167	—	434	850
Related children 5 to 17 years	86	967	1 321	252	144	—	325	651
Persons 65 years and over	41	347	412	41	32	—	239	235
Persons 75 years and over	14	145	143	2	4	—	81	100
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	5	24	135	28	—	—	34	52
Percent below poverty level	6.2	1.7	6.9	8.3	—	—	6.0	6.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	81	8	—	—	20	36
With related children under 18 years	—	24	120	28	—	—	20	38
With related children under 5 years	—	24	29	11	—	—	13	23
Married-couple families	5	24	41	8	—	—	6	31
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	31	8	—	—	—	21
With related children under 18 years	—	24	41	8	—	—	—	23
With related children under 5 years	—	24	19	—	—	—	—	16
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	89	20	—	—	20	21
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	50	—	—	—	20	15
With related children under 18 years	—	—	79	20	—	—	20	15
With related children under 5 years	—	—	10	11	—	—	13	7
Unrelated individuals	13	85	71	10	13	—	88	104
Nonfamily householder	13	78	43	10	5	—	67	73
65 years and over	13	69	21	10	—	—	44	38
Persons	20	216	465	130	13	—	171	269
Percent below poverty level	6.5	4.4	6.8	11.9	2.4	—	9.5	9.3
Persons under 18 years	—	83	189	78	—	—	36	61
Related children under 18 years	—	83	189	78	—	—	36	61
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	32	161	61	—	—	28	30
Persons 65 years and over	20	69	31	10	—	—	55	67
Persons 75 years and over	—	52	14	—	—	—	26	43
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8	105	237	120	8	—	66	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	29	286	727	137	13	—	300	396
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	57	541	1 232	158	13	—	523	754

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartselle city, Morgan County—Con.			Remainder of Morgan County				
	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 354	1 033	—	—	40	—	253	135
Less than \$5,000	122	76	—	—	—	—	14	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999	148	96	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	123	77	—	—	11	—	46	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	300	155	—	—	6	—	59	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999	267	156	—	—	10	—	88	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999	267	208	—	—	6	—	26	43
\$50,000 to \$74,999	101	245	—	—	7	—	20	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	13
\$100,000 or more	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 200	31 783	—	—	29 000	—	25 670	30 893
Mean (dollars)	26 743	33 880	—	—	29 480	—	26 325	33 683
Families	978	844	—	—	18	—	174	129
Median income (dollars)	30 579	37 188	—	—	49 167	—	24 265	31 964
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 102	984	—	—	34	—	220	144
Median income (dollars)	18 374	23 889	—	—	28 000	—	19 091	21 429
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.1	50.3	—	—	85.3	—	83.6	59.0
Median income (dollars)	25 841	30 893	—	—	21 750	—	24 167	29 063
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 184	917	—	—	18	—	178	145
Median income (dollars)	7 193	8 954	—	—	11 250	—	8 643	4 482
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.3	34.6	—	—	—	—	41.0	26.2
Median income (dollars)	17 562	17 375	—	—	—	—	12 708	30 833
Per capita income (dollars)	11 089	12 284	—	—	15 183	—	10 716	11 575
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 354	1 033	—	—	40	—	253	135
With earnings	1 041	841	—	—	35	—	237	92
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 295	34 017	—	—	29 549	—	25 929	39 567
With Social Security income	449	332	—	—	5	—	35	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 862	6 148	—	—	14 400	—	8 519	8 335
With public assistance income	93	82	—	—	—	—	14	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 036	2 985	—	—	—	—	3 714	3 171
With retirement income	221	172	—	—	5	—	14	38
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 854	9 034	—	—	5 800	—	4 274	5 592
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	31 734	37 971	—	—	44 478	—	25 144	35 027
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 734	38 934	—	—	40 964	—	20 390	47 217
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 947	36 984	—	—	50 000	—	30 730	25 377
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 117	41 382	—	—	44 478	—	26 220	35 027
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 614	43 260	—	—	40 964	—	22 559	47 217
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 996	39 550	—	—	50 000	—	29 591	25 377
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 368	18 505	—	—	—	—	22 688	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 088	18 450	—	—	—	—	16 897	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 635	18 572	—	—	—	—	34 953	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	978	844	—	—	18	—	174	129
Householder worked in 1989	793	729	—	—	18	—	158	79
With related children under 18 years	448	456	—	—	11	—	94	57
With related children under 5 years	149	143	—	—	11	—	52	37
Married-couple families	838	723	—	—	18	—	121	129
Householder worked in 1989	670	629	—	—	18	—	105	79
With related children under 18 years	376	365	—	—	11	—	58	57
With related children under 5 years	139	126	—	—	11	—	44	37
Female householder, no husband present	111	114	—	—	—	—	53	—
Householder worked in 1989	94	93	—	—	—	—	53	—
With related children under 18 years	56	84	—	—	—	—	36	—
With related children under 5 years	4	17	—	—	—	—	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	410	226	—	—	22	—	88	40
Nonfamily householder	376	189	—	—	22	—	79	6
65 years and over	196	112	—	—	5	—	6	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 242	2 845	—	—	78	—	627	410
Persons under 18 years	765	825	—	—	21	—	197	87
Related children under 18 years	765	806	—	—	21	—	197	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	575	640	—	—	7	—	130	43
Persons 65 years and over	558	350	—	—	5	—	58	75
Persons 75 years and over	227	123	—	—	5	—	20	17
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	95	56	—	—	—	—	14	17
Percent below poverty level	9.7	6.6	—	—	—	—	8.0	13.2
Householder worked in 1989	55	39	—	—	—	—	14	—
With related children under 18 years	49	32	—	—	—	—	14	—
With related children under 5 years	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	79	16	—	—	—	—	—	17
Householder worked in 1989	43	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	16	33	—	—	—	—	14	—
Householder worked in 1989	12	23	—	—	—	—	14	—
With related children under 18 years	4	23	—	—	—	—	14	—
With related children under 5 years	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	151	72	—	—	—	—	14	33
Nonfamily householder	124	55	—	—	—	—	14	6
65 years and over	95	39	—	—	—	—	6	17
Persons	457	238	—	—	—	—	68	63
Percent below poverty level	14.1	8.4	—	—	—	—	10.8	15.4
Persons under 18 years	105	63	—	—	—	—	40	—
Related children under 18 years	105	55	—	—	—	—	40	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	89	46	—	—	—	—	40	—
Persons 65 years and over	151	55	—	—	—	—	6	30
Persons 75 years and over	78	16	—	—	—	—	6	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	181	95	—	—	—	—	—	10
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	533	331	—	—	—	—	133	63
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 091	794	—	—	11	—	243	96

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 52	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	29	924	472	560	1 740	901	193	21
Less than \$5,000	19	45	9	18	146	51	—	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	89	10	63	129	79	14	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	76	78	33	193	91	47	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	163	84	62	306	164	52	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	147	108	101	394	142	29	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	180	140	162	317	132	23	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	156	43	99	189	125	19	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	55	—	7	40	88	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	13	—	15	26	29	9	—
Median (dollars)	5 000	30 850	31 212	35 268	27 243	28 844	22 937	5 714
Mean (dollars)	22 509	34 272	30 760	36 129	29 883	37 236	31 432	7 631
Families	20	708	422	446	1 444	759	170	21
Median income (dollars)	32 500	36 161	33 056	37 870	30 275	33 507	22 750	5 714
Males 15 years and over, with income	19	1 069	506	633	1 695	872	196	6
Median income (dollars)	35 125	20 013	21 569	21 445	20 258	21 576	17 857	18 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.6	58.7	65.0	58.6	60.0	64.9	63.3	100.0
Median income (dollars)	36 250	28 177	30 062	30 089	27 316	31 102	25 500	18 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	10	723	469	521	1 413	840	131	6
Median income (dollars)	26 250	9 564	6 617	7 420	6 918	8 261	9 187	8 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	100.0	32.1	24.1	30.9	35.5	29.4	45.8	100.0
Median income (dollars)	26 250	15 583	12 202	16 417	13 523	17 050	11 481	8 750
Per capita income (dollars)	5 395	11 726	10 200	13 027	10 649	13 475	11 127	2 968
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	29	924	472	560	1 740	901	193	21
With earnings	10	736	414	479	1 418	781	168	12
Mean earnings (dollars)	61 000	36 646	30 897	38 376	31 674	38 274	30 062	13 355
With Social Security income	9	235	98	101	421	220	51	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 752	7 774	8 410	7 099	6 436	6 906	6 972	—
With public assistance income	—	13	19	24	79	40	6	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	2 232	6 363	1 094	2 889	2 481	1 144	—
With retirement income	—	153	92	64	208	134	40	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	7 833	5 275	4 762	8 328	5 710	12 635	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	30 500	39 377	32 681	38 204	32 945	40 676	32 857	7 631
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 500	39 915	32 692	45 407	34 647	37 356	24 984	7 404
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	38 830	32 666	32 022	31 392	43 688	41 109	8 200
Married-couple families (dollars)	61 000	41 695	34 005	42 378	34 249	42 405	33 683	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 000	42 324	33 780	51 274	37 212	39 495	24 984	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	41 042	34 326	34 330	31 493	44 807	43 513	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	21 278	9 232	17 934	17 974	13 961	10 260	3 280
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	21 786	—	13 584	11 991	14 451	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	21 091	9 232	20 738	23 957	12 981	10 260	8 200
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	20	708	422	446	1 444	759	170	21
Householder worked in 1989	10	600	373	373	1 198	617	134	12
With related children under 18 years	20	378	251	214	726	363	93	15
With related children under 5 years	—	141	90	40	296	123	63	—
Married-couple families	10	632	395	360	1 270	701	164	—
Householder worked in 1989	10	546	373	310	1 065	583	134	—
With related children under 18 years	10	333	232	173	637	319	87	—
With related children under 5 years	—	130	90	28	282	114	57	—
Female householder, no husband present	10	52	10	74	112	42	6	15
Householder worked in 1989	—	30	—	51	71	18	—	6
With related children under 18 years	10	24	10	35	61	28	6	9
With related children under 5 years	—	3	—	12	14	9	6	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	9	240	83	146	321	206	23	—
Nonfamily householder	9	216	50	114	296	142	23	—
65 years and over	—	96	36	15	163	71	10	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	121	2 555	1 443	1 412	4 827	2 479	550	54
Persons under 18 years	61	705	400	328	1 311	620	177	27
Related children under 18 years	61	705	400	326	1 311	613	177	27
Related children 5 to 17 years	61	557	312	281	975	475	112	27
Persons 65 years and over	—	282	89	122	509	228	51	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	71	25	44	195	85	15	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	10	33	19	52	113	53	10	15
Percent below poverty level	50.0	4.7	4.5	11.7	7.8	7.0	5.9	71.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	22	—	22	40	22	4	6
With related children under 18 years	10	15	19	16	52	29	10	9
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	12	9	4	10	—
Married-couple families	—	28	—	30	86	33	4	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	21	—	12	27	19	4	—
With related children under 18 years	—	12	—	4	30	14	4	—
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	—	—	2	4	—
Female householder, no husband present	10	5	10	22	27	19	6	15
Householder worked in 1989	—	1	—	10	13	2	—	6
With related children under 18 years	10	3	10	12	22	14	6	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	12	9	2	6	—
Unrelated individuals	9	45	33	35	129	93	—	—
Nonfamily householder	9	28	—	24	110	53	—	—
65 years and over	—	27	9	12	100	31	—	—
Persons	70	142	97	160	516	256	37	40
Percent below poverty level	57.9	5.6	6.7	11.3	10.7	10.3	6.7	74.1
Persons under 18 years	51	35	21	33	151	58	17	19
Related children under 18 years	51	35	21	31	151	51	17	19
Related children 5 to 17 years	51	26	21	15	142	48	—	19
Persons 65 years and over	—	30	9	45	139	61	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	14	9	18	74	30	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	61	91	24	56	196	73	—	28
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	70	280	150	198	735	364	115	40
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	70	754	359	304	1 586	707	230	40

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.						
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	506	47	1 077	1 555	1 528	1 589	2 942
Less than \$5,000	31	—	35	73	164	156	285
\$5,000 to \$9,999	60	—	73	145	149	205	386
\$10,000 to \$14,999	64	—	75	154	149	181	304
\$15,000 to \$24,999	89	8	182	359	366	282	568
\$25,000 to \$34,999	92	9	194	273	233	318	454
\$35,000 to \$49,999	80	14	228	290	247	277	433
\$50,000 to \$74,999	85	2	237	235	170	118	390
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	6	22	26	45	39	76
\$100,000 or more	—	8	31	—	5	13	46
Median (dollars)	25 395	43 750	34 033	26 076	22 226	23 156	23 475
Mean (dollars)	27 908	66 662	38 876	29 992	27 952	26 997	29 002
Families	383	35	924	1 286	1 243	1 306	2 335
Median income (dollars)	26 908	49 063	37 965	28 352	28 309	26 569	27 859
Males 15 years and over, with income	490	65	1 107	1 573	1 572	1 549	2 709
Median income (dollars)	20 500	25 972	22 369	19 424	16 548	16 919	17 853
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.3	58.5	64.1	61.0	55.0	54.7	59.9
Median income (dollars)	26 071	38 214	29 643	26 193	21 995	24 839	25 591
Females 15 years and over, with income	404	28	982	1 259	1 506	1 321	2 242
Median income (dollars)	7 292	11 429	9 967	8 540	5 753	6 396	9 081
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.4	21.4	39.3	33.0	27.9	30.7	39.6
Median income (dollars)	13 831	15 625	17 148	15 833	13 365	14 358	15 401
Per capita income (dollars)	11 199	28 425	13 488	11 039	9 685	9 677	11 021
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	506	47	1 077	1 555	1 528	1 589	2 942
With earnings	390	41	959	1 277	1 165	1 211	2 282
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 846	65 057	38 580	31 795	30 798	30 885	31 058
With Social Security income	149	6	240	370	477	476	641
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 574	5 521	7 381	7 297	6 298	6 300	5 786
With public assistance income	18	—	29	91	110	149	223
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 521	—	2 195	3 417	3 214	3 216	3 040
With retirement income	61	8	142	241	209	192	575
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 674	21 675	9 857	6 530	7 734	6 356	10 591
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	31 564	81 118	42 270	32 650	32 002	30 227	33 118
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 672	56 883	44 035	32 290	35 072	29 937	32 766
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 680	93 762	40 637	33 006	29 403	30 484	33 459
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 524	81 118	42 857	34 699	32 919	32 117	35 463
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 282	56 883	44 941	35 642	38 193	32 434	36 370
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 316	93 762	40 872	33 858	28 903	31 840	34 608
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 865	—	30 630	19 567	24 514	15 818	18 652
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 380	—	33 633	19 273	17 719	11 817	13 296
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 048	—	26 665	20 403	34 783	19 018	24 678
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	383	35	924	1 286	1 243	1 306	2 335
Householder worked in 1989	301	29	808	1 036	942	1 044	1 906
With related children under 18 years	156	12	479	670	614	639	1 213
With related children under 5 years	76	3	171	245	214	235	508
Married-couple families	366	35	830	1 102	1 078	1 166	1 950
Householder worked in 1989	286	29	723	913	816	947	1 630
With related children under 18 years	147	12	430	544	499	566	970
With related children under 5 years	76	3	161	219	202	229	470
Female householder, no husband present	11	—	58	138	113	108	272
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	49	93	74	71	179
With related children under 18 years	9	—	38	107	68	50	180
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	26	—	—	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	130	12	185	349	367	322	703
Nonfamily householder	123	12	153	269	285	283	607
65 years and over	60	—	50	126	172	196	312
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 251	110	3 113	4 235	4 305	4 438	7 693
Persons under 18 years	305	22	793	1 037	1 101	1 221	2 074
Related children under 18 years	305	22	793	1 026	1 091	1 206	2 074
Related children 5 to 17 years	218	18	575	737	812	908	1 523
Persons 65 years and over	165	9	253	342	574	548	724
Persons 75 years and over	86	4	72	118	226	234	236
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	56	—	69	66	121	156	290
Percent below poverty level	14.6	—	7.5	5.1	9.7	11.9	12.4
Householder worked in 1989	29	—	47	22	65	80	173
With related children under 18 years	9	—	46	50	60	67	190
With related children under 5 years	—	—	22	15	20	22	63
Married-couple families	54	—	65	24	98	104	198
Householder worked in 1989	29	—	43	9	49	38	120
With related children under 18 years	9	—	42	17	37	28	109
With related children under 5 years	—	—	22	10	15	16	45
Female householder, no husband present	2	—	2	26	18	31	76
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	2	13	11	26	53
With related children under 18 years	—	—	2	24	18	25	65
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	5	—	—	18
Unrelated individuals	18	—	52	143	198	167	310
Nonfamily householder	11	—	38	91	139	152	275
65 years and over	18	—	23	59	100	132	183
Persons	161	—	292	339	596	590	1 223
Percent below poverty level	12.9	—	9.4	8.0	13.8	13.3	15.9
Persons under 18 years	35	—	88	100	142	117	324
Related children under 18 years	35	—	88	89	132	110	324
Related children 5 to 17 years	35	—	66	60	109	84	250
Persons 65 years and over	48	—	46	75	174	260	247
Persons 75 years and over	24	—	25	54	88	116	84
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	64	—	68	118	190	177	327
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	241	—	309	503	973	1 003	1 630
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	414	7	656	1 566	1 670	1 943	3 029

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County		
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	113 865	24 596	89 269	40 446	9 985	835	3 017	3 811
Native	113 311	24 569	88 742	40 078	9 956	833	3 017	3 802
Foreign born	554	27	527	368	29	2	—	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	136	22	114	71	—	—	2	—
Persons 5 years and over	106 265	22 870	83 395	37 805	9 379	788	2 798	3 556
Speak a language other than English	2 382	482	1 900	1 152	129	14	46	52
Do not speak English "very well"	767	136	631	383	40	4	13	20
In linguistically isolated households	259	33	226	139	—	—	2	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 782	4 683	21 099	9 440	2 506	163	562	734
Preprimary school	1 513	190	1 323	716	139	—	28	47
Public school	862	171	691	284	67	—	28	47
Elementary or high school	19 163	3 869	15 294	6 355	1 866	121	465	607
Public school	18 322	3 699	14 623	5 935	1 823	97	413	582
College	5 106	624	4 482	2 369	501	42	69	80
Public college	4 526	595	3 931	2 073	466	42	46	80
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	74 988	16 068	58 920	27 415	6 523	558	2 004	2 488
Less than 9th grade	10 540	3 257	7 283	2 584	894	81	442	463
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 888	3 974	9 914	3 740	1 007	181	509	550
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 488	5 944	17 544	7 364	1 899	129	638	1 154
Some college, no degree	12 640	1 421	11 219	5 780	1 370	77	246	141
Associate degree	3 868	499	3 369	1 776	383	44	43	107
Bachelor's degree	7 280	688	6 592	4 180	674	16	94	40
Graduate or professional degree	3 284	285	2 999	1 991	296	30	32	33
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.4	55.0	70.8	76.9	70.9	53.0	52.5	59.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	6.1	16.3	22.5	14.9	8.2	6.3	2.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 248	1 272	1 242	1 175	1 251	1 072	1 136	1 223
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	106 265	22 870	83 395	37 805	9 379	788	2 798	3 556
Some house	58 179	14 572	43 607	17 690	5 065	501	1 785	2 361
Different house in United States	47 857	8 298	39 559	20 007	4 291	287	1 013	1 195
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 631	902	11 729	8 915	533	10	104	37
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	17 420	5 613	11 807	2 230	2 428	225	583	1 024
Different MSA/PMSA	12 455	1 070	11 385	6 537	854	33	178	87
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5 351	713	4 638	2 325	476	19	148	47
Abroad	229	—	229	108	23	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	52 479	10 768	41 711	19 379	4 659	431	1 189	1 632
Car, truck, or van	49 889	9 963	39 926	18 740	4 449	374	1 093	1 476
Drove alone	42 885	8 100	34 785	16 858	3 867	306	822	1 224
Carpooled	7 004	1 863	5 141	1 882	582	68	271	252
Public transportation	136	43	93	33	23	12	2	—
Other means	1 223	301	922	369	104	25	60	37
Worked at home	1 231	461	770	237	83	20	34	119
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.0	25.3	21.1	17.7	21.0	23.1	24.1	28.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	39 638	9 088	30 550	15 003	3 716	365	907	1 318
Central city	21 262	2 658	18 604	11 799	1 509	112	154	197
Outside central city	18 376	6 430	11 946	3 204	2 207	253	753	1 121
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12 841	1 680	11 161	4 376	943	66	282	314
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	89 183	19 499	69 684	32 063	7 704	676	2 374	3 007
In labor force	56 153	11 779	44 374	20 597	5 000	476	1 304	1 826
Employed	53 235	11 050	42 185	19 560	4 709	445	1 229	1 681
Unemployed	2 830	729	2 101	966	284	31	75	145
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	6.2	4.7	4.7	5.7	6.5	5.8	7.9
Females 16 years and over	46 353	10 006	36 347	17 065	4 108	349	1 254	1 534
Employed	22 087	4 438	17 649	8 326	2 001	193	482	667
Unemployed	1 592	387	1 205	587	186	31	51	88
With own children under 6 years	6 962	1 523	5 439	2 490	537	27	188	249
In labor force	3 733	758	2 975	1 250	363	10	77	144
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 653	1 846	6 807	2 831	887	84	210	290
In labor force	6 075	1 255	4 820	2 041	647	68	126	216
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 543	1 529	5 014	2 126	573	57	167	220
Not enrolled in school	1 730	559	1 171	452	154	33	76	89
Unemployed or not in labor force	763	294	469	203	62	13	45	35
Not high school graduate	1 017	314	703	270	120	19	48	54
Employed	492	115	377	124	—	6	20	25
Unemployed	160	80	80	22	36	13	16	—
Not in labor force	365	119	246	124	15	—	12	29
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 682	12 776	47 906	22 343	5 280	474	1 466	2 000
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	49 825	10 433	39 392	18 353	4 273	388	1 238	1 648
50 to 52 weeks	36 471	7 306	29 165	13 717	3 071	286	912	1 027
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	74 417	16 249	58 168	26 279	6 384	592	1 901	2 542
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 398	980	2 418	1 026	242	41	137	171
With a mobility limitation	1 757	505	1 252	517	164	26	90	99
In labor force	293	80	213	116	57	7	6	7
With a self-care limitation	2 426	703	1 723	736	140	21	89	135
With a work disability	6 745	1 940	4 805	2 071	617	70	233	276
In labor force	2 158	556	1 602	744	197	34	35	48
Prevented from working	4 032	1 237	2 795	1 130	367	36	190	215
No work disability	67 672	14 309	53 363	24 208	5 767	522	1 668	2 266
In labor force	52 554	10 874	41 680	19 225	4 684	432	1 223	1 733
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 302	3 090	10 212	5 025	1 313	84	473	465
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 622	1 037	2 585	1 239	350	17	180	152
With a mobility limitation	3 065	891	2 174	1 034	278	17	141	135
With a self-care limitation	1 912	551	1 361	652	205	17	93	76

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Can.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County				Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County			
	8NA 9794	8NA 9795	Tract 1	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 219	4 553	3 484	677	3 025	8 062	3 484	2 666	4 425	6 584
Native	3 219	4 553	3 433	677	3 025	8 019	3 433	2 666	4 397	6 543
Foreign born	—	—	51	—	—	43	51	—	28	41
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	—	13	—	—	20	13	—	8	20
Persons 5 years and over	3 022	4 188	3 268	618	2 805	7 529	3 268	2 490	4 086	6 088
Speak a language other than English	163	83	142	25	29	204	142	29	145	169
Do not speak English "very well"	26	29	25	—	14	104	25	14	35	79
In linguistically isolated households	6	—	13	—	—	57	13	—	8	57
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	520	909	776	65	595	2 005	776	558	931	1 687
Preprimary school	30	31	62	7	49	88	62	43	65	82
Public school	30	18	51	7	14	23	51	14	29	17
Elementary or high school	394	767	545	58	422	1 440	545	391	646	1 179
Public school	380	725	484	58	402	1 387	484	391	608	1 126
College	96	111	169	—	124	477	169	124	220	426
Public college	96	105	146	—	107	413	146	107	192	369
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 313	2 788	2 453	445	2 109	5 226	2 453	1 866	2 826	4 174
Less than 9th grade	498	441	494	102	267	595	494	220	269	472
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	559	845	604	130	463	774	604	389	534	531
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	723	1 056	646	138	776	1 406	646	705	896	1 072
Some college, no degree	153	271	400	56	352	1 072	400	337	652	879
Associate degree	78	44	95	—	85	386	95	65	219	318
Bachelor's degree	242	92	166	19	123	695	166	116	185	650
Graduate or professional degree	60	39	48	—	43	298	48	34	71	252
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.3	53.9	55.2	47.9	65.4	73.8	55.2	67.4	71.6	76.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.1	4.7	8.7	4.3	7.9	19.0	8.7	8.0	9.1	21.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 242	1 325	1 131	1 343	1 317	1 178	1 131	1 294	1 205	1 170
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 022	4 188	3 268	618	2 805	7 529	3 268	2 490	4 086	6 088
Same house	1 964	2 571	1 674	257	1 589	3 220	1 674	1 374	1 975	2 346
Different house in United States	1 058	1 617	1 582	350	1 216	4 263	1 582	1 116	2 096	3 698
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	32	435	1 015	168	666	1 877	1 015	636	932	1 673
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	823	853	134	75	137	647	134	118	302	525
Different MSA/PMSA	175	149	359	78	250	1 261	359	215	685	1 119
Not in an MSA/PMSA	28	180	74	29	163	478	74	147	177	381
Abroad	—	—	12	11	—	46	12	—	15	44
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 337	2 073	1 391	379	1 358	3 984	1 391	1 218	2 228	3 276
Car, truck, or van	1 240	1 980	1 292	373	1 322	3 900	1 292	1 189	2 179	3 224
Drove alone	1 080	1 733	1 154	323	1 137	3 479	1 154	1 034	1 909	2 883
Carpooled	160	247	138	50	185	421	138	155	270	341
Public transportation	14	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Other means	27	32	75	—	23	63	75	16	49	41
Worked at home	56	61	17	6	13	21	17	13	—	11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.6	23.7	15.6	17.6	18.1	19.0	15.6	17.8	16.8	18.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 136	1 908	1 163	332	1 053	3 264	1 163	970	1 830	2 633
Central city	192	784	971	178	832	2 309	971	787	1 453	1 929
Outside central city	944	1 124	192	154	221	955	192	183	377	704
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	201	165	228	47	305	720	228	248	398	643
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 689	3 499	2 814	541	2 434	6 266	2 814	2 139	3 479	5 060
In labor force	1 439	2 312	1 513	391	1 487	4 203	1 513	1 323	2 443	3 455
Employed	1 360	2 141	1 431	379	1 385	3 984	1 431	1 245	2 233	3 268
Unemployed	79	171	71	12	95	211	71	71	200	179
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	7.4	4.7	3.1	6.4	5.0	4.7	5.4	8.2	5.2
Females 16 years and over	1 473	1 763	1 636	262	1 291	3 196	1 636	1 152	1 825	2 604
Employed	613	828	651	151	595	1 666	651	540	944	1 396
Unemployed	49	77	31	—	53	156	31	42	102	132
With own children under 6 years	195	361	180	59	230	489	180	188	336	430
In labor force	101	163	116	20	127	280	116	102	186	243
With own children 6 to 17 years only	214	299	232	20	161	682	232	152	286	557
In labor force	177	198	154	20	126	470	154	117	210	370
Persons 16 to 19 years	181	317	159	25	145	443	159	123	244	364
Not enrolled in school	74	99	68	25	31	100	68	20	81	75
Unemployed or not in labor force	46	61	47	—	11	30	47	—	50	28
Not high school graduate	37	63	40	13	24	65	40	13	72	46
Employed	20	9	14	13	13	46	14	13	31	29
Unemployed	—	22	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—
Not in labor force	17	32	26	—	—	19	26	—	30	17
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 633	2 413	1 637	409	1 614	4 397	1 637	1 433	2 610	3 539
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 332	1 949	1 319	374	1 301	3 781	1 319	1 179	2 070	3 039
50 to 52 weeks	832	1 424	914	304	1 007	2 882	914	910	1 536	2 361
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 968	3 082	1 983	457	1 973	5 236	1 983	1 753	2 973	4 272
With a mobility or self-care limitation	120	148	166	10	124	90	166	112	58	66
With a mobility limitation	52	55	117	10	69	54	117	57	29	48
In labor force	—	14	21	—	8	24	21	8	9	21
With a self-care limitation	99	120	91	10	78	71	91	74	38	47
With a work disability	253	320	284	52	311	324	284	277	323	244
In labor force	36	126	48	—	80	142	48	74	201	115
Prevented from working	171	158	230	42	188	123	230	173	103	82
No work disability	1 715	2 762	1 699	405	1 662	4 912	1 699	1 476	2 650	4 028
In labor force	1 363	2 113	1 378	371	1 380	3 977	1 378	1 222	2 159	3 288
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	561	417	639	84	454	489	639	379	496	382
With a mobility or self-care limitation	186	151	143	34	109	129	143	104	180	104
With a mobility limitation	186	117	93	28	90	106	93	85	173	91
With a self-care limitation	101	65	87	34	66	87	87	66	26	68

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lowrence County		
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lowrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	53 235	11 050	42 185	19 560	4 709	445	1 229	1 681
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	5 126	660	4 466	2 609	485	28	95	60
Professional specialty occupations.....	6 472	664	5 808	3 460	634	45	86	62
Technicians and related support occupations.....	1 843	176	1 667	850	202	2	26	11
Sales occupations.....	5 507	959	4 548	2 381	450	16	83	85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	7 026	1 322	5 704	2 767	630	54	164	222
Private household occupations.....	128	16	112	69	5	-	-	5
Protective service occupations.....	815	132	683	288	119	17	4	28
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	4 202	828	3 374	1 513	390	21	97	148
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 211	444	767	178	58	21	75	91
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	9 298	2 356	6 942	2 641	803	67	187	476
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	6 763	2 066	4 697	1 539	522	128	211	286
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2 530	669	1 861	688	268	25	66	100
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 314	758	1 556	577	143	21	135	107
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	43 567	9 448	34 119	16 283	3 857	319	1 205	1 464
Less than \$5,000.....	3 114	937	2 177	934	316	24	103	171
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	4 403	1 309	3 094	1 372	394	33	192	180
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	4 289	1 089	3 200	1 400	331	47	138	194
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	7 739	1 937	5 802	2 503	633	55	231	282
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	7 245	1 460	5 785	2 634	612	64	220	216
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	8 055	1 570	6 485	3 106	816	36	146	256
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	6 363	870	5 493	3 017	588	43	148	122
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	1 469	193	1 276	761	111	12	21	43
\$100,000 or more.....	890	83	807	556	56	5	6	-
Median (dollars).....	27 797	21 870	29 761	31 901	29 513	25 139	22 078	19 716
Mean (dollars).....	33 250	27 024	34 974	38 750	32 412	28 974	30 909	25 638
Families.....	33 615	7 506	26 109	11 655	2 995	231	912	1 189
Median income (dollars).....	32 278	25 952	34 540	39 224	35 114	27 083	25 541	25 918
Per capita income (dollars).....	12 817	10 497	13 457	15 729	12 500	11 616	12 441	9 772
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	43 567	9 448	34 119	16 283	3 857	319	1 205	1 464
With earnings.....	34 977	7 321	27 656	13 208	3 090	269	871	1 118
Mean earnings (dollars).....	34 997	29 398	36 480	39 960	33 775	28 483	35 685	28 978
With Social Security income.....	11 760	2 806	8 954	4 383	1 152	88	434	483
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 971	5 996	7 276	7 898	6 805	5 858	6 120	6 120
With public assistance income.....	2 807	943	1 864	814	273	14	135	180
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 862	2 762	2 912	2 761	2 803	4 020	2 972	2 367
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	37 875	30 683	39 943	45 802	37 583	28 886	35 529	29 195
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 540	30 042	40 859	47 070	38 955	29 441	30 081	29 768
Married-couple families (dollars).....	40 359	32 846	42 494	49 359	40 120	31 115	39 459	30 885
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	41 831	32 606	44 366	51 760	42 450	31 102	33 363	32 267
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	19 113	16 871	19 770	19 563	19 497	11 928	15 163	17 617
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	16 163	12 420	17 104	16 744	18 662	12 000	12 130	15 159
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	33 615	7 506	26 109	11 655	2 995	231	912	1 189
Householder worked in 1989.....	27 438	5 968	21 470	9 633	2 487	191	683	918
With related children under 18 years.....	16 284	3 548	12 736	5 485	1 490	121	454	595
With related children under 5 years.....	6 288	1 398	4 890	2 145	516	40	165	239
Married-couple families.....	29 304	6 485	22 819	10 109	2 606	201	748	1 043
Householder worked in 1989.....	24 536	5 395	19 141	8 580	2 180	180	599	825
With related children under 18 years.....	13 898	3 033	10 865	4 631	1 271	110	373	500
With related children under 5 years.....	5 736	1 262	4 474	1 899	466	30	147	212
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 293	746	2 547	1 238	332	28	125	128
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 107	405	1 702	807	258	10	55	75
With related children under 18 years.....	1 893	407	1 486	707	196	10	65	83
With related children under 5 years.....	458	105	353	218	44	10	7	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	11 367	2 167	9 200	5 181	977	104	329	341
Nonfamily householder.....	9 952	1 942	8 010	4 628	862	88	293	275
65 years and over.....	4 548	1 011	3 537	1 841	445	38	163	142
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	112 278	24 398	87 880	39 681	9 980	835	3 006	3 797
Persons under 18 years.....	27 781	5 797	21 984	9 407	2 590	183	719	900
Related children under 18 years.....	27 633	5 741	21 892	9 360	2 579	183	711	887
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	20 073	4 021	16 052	6 719	1 973	136	492	632
Persons 65 years and over.....	13 302	3 090	10 212	5 025	1 313	84	473	465
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	3 032	1 061	1 971	746	218	27	145	194
Percent below poverty level.....	9.0	14.1	7.5	6.4	7.3	11.7	15.9	16.3
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 673	612	1 061	423	136	18	75	105
With related children under 18 years.....	1 832	658	1 174	530	125	18	86	112
With related children under 5 years.....	854	327	527	321	49	10	31	68
Married-couple families.....	1 974	736	1 238	382	123	17	110	137
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 141	463	678	242	69	8	64	67
With related children under 18 years.....	1 013	400	613	245	66	8	54	55
With related children under 5 years.....	551	224	327	186	23	-	26	55
Female householder, no husband present.....	881	258	623	330	80	10	32	51
Householder worked in 1989.....	451	113	338	167	60	10	8	32
With related children under 18 years.....	707	218	489	267	52	10	32	51
With related children under 5 years.....	270	89	181	127	26	10	5	13
Unrelated individuals.....	3 572	947	2 625	1 108	375	24	122	182
Nonfamily householder.....	2 844	798	2 046	905	299	18	95	141
65 years and over.....	1 957	496	1 461	609	196	11	55	74
Persons.....	12 860	4 231	8 629	3 464	1 004	100	572	705
Percent below poverty level.....	11.5	17.3	9.8	8.7	10.1	12.0	19.0	18.6
Persons under 18 years.....	3 562	1 313	2 249	1 054	220	31	177	187
Related children under 18 years.....	3 479	1 279	2 200	1 031	220	31	169	174
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 389	896	1 493	574	164	21	126	125
Persons 65 years and over.....	3 098	967	2 131	740	292	14	134	208
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	4 220	1 248	2 972	1 347	356	27	170	204
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	18 138	5 755	12 383	4 807	1 349	218	710	993

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County				Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County			
	8NA 9794	8NA 9795	Tract 1	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 360	2 141	1 431	379	1 385	3 984	1 431	1 245	2 233	3 268
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	151	60	101	50	71	494	101	71	212	437
Professional specialty occupations.....	103	85	130	8	121	610	130	121	215	533
Technicians and related support occupations.....	28	11	65	29	57	196	65	51	82	169
Sales occupations.....	113	259	123	56	178	529	123	171	251	458
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	193	261	278	4	229	426	278	199	364	339
Private household occupations.....	—	—	7	—	—	14	7	—	—	14
Protective service occupations.....	31	9	19	—	7	38	19	7	78	27
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	114	192	153	53	182	260	153	166	222	214
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	36	91	41	8	14	16	41	7	25	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	268	426	171	47	246	681	171	229	334	532
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	167	427	144	78	115	379	144	106	272	260
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	58	175	114	19	109	183	114	88	48	156
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	98	145	85	27	56	158	85	29	130	121
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	1 279	1 649	1 443	299	1 190	2 935	1 443	1 068	1 866	2 399
Less than \$5,000.....	151	144	188	14	58	113	188	43	136	95
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	194	209	245	14	144	192	245	136	152	136
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	130	167	171	38	121	178	171	114	262	145
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	294	320	308	83	222	439	308	194	266	384
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	130	300	135	104	242	589	135	228	383	493
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	212	285	214	26	205	673	214	162	428	513
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	103	192	168	20	142	530	168	135	217	434
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	57	24	7	—	35	113	7	35	22	106
\$100,000 or more.....	8	8	7	—	21	108	7	21	—	93
Median (dollars).....	20 664	24 282	18 068	25 028	27 119	34 101	18 068	27 260	28 170	33 867
Mean (dollars).....	26 253	27 998	27 557	25 261	33 482	39 144	27 557	34 071	28 710	39 732
Families.....	920	1 412	933	204	914	2 208	933	798	1 276	1 781
Median income (dollars).....	26 585	26 489	23 814	21 875	29 797	38 273	23 814	29 826	32 054	38 247
Per capita income (dollars).....	10 921	9 983	11 608	11 253	13 518	14 419	11 608	13 967	12 212	14 637
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	1 279	1 649	1 443	299	1 190	2 935	1 443	1 068	1 866	2 399
With earnings.....	894	1 363	979	269	891	2 611	979	812	1 551	2 149
Mean earnings (dollars).....	28 143	29 471	32 615	25 363	33 419	39 106	32 615	33 533	29 482	39 218
With Social Security income.....	517	302	520	61	404	508	520	370	422	417
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 256	6 795	7 527	7 625	7 678	7 675	7 527	7 618	6 652	7 790
With public assistance income.....	154	100	134	28	97	74	134	74	181	57
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 142	2 270	3 147	3 123	3 174	1 582	3 147	3 174	2 909	1 886
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	31 938	30 332	34 507	23 852	38 312	43 680	34 507	39 587	32 862	44 920
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	31 343	27 443	29 736	22 757	36 921	44 819	29 736	36 994	31 182	44 550
Married-couple families (dollars).....	33 742	32 556	41 006	24 416	41 504	47 684	41 006	43 600	35 574	48 857
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 736	30 438	35 566	22 559	40 372	50 707	35 566	40 989	34 590	50 518
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	24 971	13 070	13 712	23 570	17 918	16 952	13 712	17 918	17 886	16 829
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	13 378	7 047	7 451	23 575	12 001	15 132	7 451	12 001	15 784	15 536
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989										
Families.....	920	1 412	933	204	914	2 208	933	798	1 276	1 781
Householder worked in 1989.....	663	1 180	656	174	638	1 922	656	572	1 124	1 564
With related children under 18 years.....	380	698	424	72	419	1 171	424	375	659	964
With related children under 5 years.....	150	333	173	44	200	387	173	163	300	347
Married-couple families.....	757	1 261	714	147	778	1 857	714	662	1 059	1 509
Householder worked in 1989.....	594	1 097	551	131	560	1 632	551	494	944	1 330
With related children under 18 years.....	307	600	310	58	336	961	310	292	507	791
With related children under 5 years.....	150	282	132	44	170	355	132	133	220	327
Female householder, no husband present.....	114	108	204	45	117	284	204	117	166	217
Householder worked in 1989.....	50	61	95	31	59	229	95	59	138	185
With related children under 18 years.....	61	70	104	14	64	195	104	64	120	164
With related children under 5 years.....	—	31	41	—	30	32	41	30	60	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	377	291	584	104	346	865	584	306	668	726
Nonfamily householder.....	359	237	510	95	276	727	510	270	590	618
65 years and over.....	218	114	253	6	129	113	253	112	230	103
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 059	4 540	3 289	677	3 025	7 510	3 289	2 666	4 425	6 169
Persons under 18 years.....	620	1 188	732	149	663	1 969	732	588	1 078	1 663
Related children under 18 years.....	620	1 160	718	149	663	1 957	718	588	1 071	1 653
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	423	801	502	90	443	1 424	502	412	732	1 157
Persons 65 years and over.....	561	417	639	84	454	489	639	379	496	382
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	87	200	179	—	101	152	179	84	97	104
Percent below poverty level.....	9.5	14.2	19.2	—	11.1	6.9	19.2	10.5	7.6	5.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	31	122	91	—	30	84	91	30	72	62
With related children under 18 years.....	66	166	114	—	72	110	114	72	64	94
With related children under 5 years.....	14	107	53	—	51	32	53	51	64	20
Married-couple families.....	61	128	79	—	62	58	79	45	60	32
Householder worked in 1989.....	26	103	44	—	14	34	44	14	35	22
With related children under 18 years.....	40	101	37	—	39	36	37	39	27	32
With related children under 5 years.....	14	62	24	—	32	10	24	32	27	10
Female householder, no husband present.....	20	50	85	—	39	94	85	39	37	72
Householder worked in 1989.....	5	11	37	—	16	50	37	16	37	40
With related children under 18 years.....	20	43	67	—	33	74	67	33	37	62
With related children under 5 years.....	—	31	29	—	19	22	29	19	37	10
Unrelated individuals.....	166	144	206	14	93	103	206	60	181	71
Nonfamily householder.....	153	117	179	14	45	64	179	39	142	43
65 years and over.....	108	81	123	6	43	30	123	26	80	21
Persons.....	425	876	690	14	426	505	690	363	481	371
Percent below poverty level.....	13.9	19.3	21.0	2.1	14.1	6.7	21.0	13.6	10.9	6.0
Persons under 18 years.....	100	354	161	—	153	173	161	153	131	155
Related children under 18 years.....	100	348	161	—	153	171	161	153	124	155
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	77	235	93	—	98	143	93	98	31	135
Persons 65 years and over.....	156	151	162	6	68	55	162	38	105	21
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	69	376	128	—	213	242	128	203	152	186
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	623	1 078	909	79	540	787	909	477	677	633

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County	
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9794	Tract 1	Tract 5
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	14 751	4 788	9 963	7 904	688	1 252	2 521	633	757	929
Native	14 744	4 781	9 963	7 904	688	1 252	2 514	633	757	929
Foreign born	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	22	—	22	21	—	—	—	—	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	13 477	4 359	9 118	7 161	641	1 160	2 241	605	661	821
Speak a language other than English	338	90	248	193	34	24	38	20	22	4
Do not speak English "very well"	119	48	71	49	5	21	27	—	6	—
In linguistically isolated households	36	—	36	34	—	—	—	—	19	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 531	1 459	3 072	2 485	196	394	795	144	310	204
Preprimary school	306	79	227	171	29	25	46	5	25	32
Public school	261	67	194	150	17	19	40	5	25	32
Elementary or high school	3 775	1 253	2 522	2 058	156	298	701	133	262	172
Public school	3 710	1 253	2 457	1 993	156	298	701	133	262	161
College	450	127	323	256	11	71	48	6	23	—
Public college	392	106	286	222	11	67	37	—	23	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	7 815	2 516	5 299	4 141	394	697	1 213	392	305	573
Less than 9th grade	1 591	532	1 059	768	77	99	298	91	39	135
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 094	662	1 432	1 127	73	152	330	137	112	183
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 526	893	1 633	1 246	188	272	427	87	115	162
Some college, no degree	885	199	686	573	43	61	96	22	32	46
Associate degree	254	26	228	198	—	15	11	—	7	16
Bachelor's degree	286	121	165	138	13	58	24	39	—	26
Graduate or professional degree	179	83	96	91	—	40	27	16	—	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.8	52.5	53.0	54.2	61.9	64.0	48.2	41.8	50.5	44.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.0	8.1	4.9	5.5	3.3	14.1	4.2	14.0	—	5.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 751	1 906	1 671	1 709	1 401	1 488	2 028	1 574	1 485	1 250
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	13 477	4 359	9 118	7 161	641	1 160	2 241	605	661	821
Same house	7 842	3 064	4 778	3 591	384	863	1 556	453	248	517
Different house in United States	5 530	1 295	4 235	3 480	242	297	685	152	339	304
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 714	141	2 573	2 395	17	119	22	—	231	216
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 603	981	622	245	162	144	537	139	23	53
Different MSA/PMSA	1 010	143	867	708	63	9	121	13	85	35
Not in an MSA/PMSA	203	30	173	132	—	25	5	—	—	—
Abroad	105	—	105	90	15	—	—	—	74	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	5 480	1 754	3 726	2 991	335	588	823	204	194	330
Car, truck, or van	5 294	1 709	3 585	2 864	321	575	797	198	180	320
Drove alone	3 580	1 118	2 462	1 957	189	438	482	140	127	203
Carpooled	1 714	591	1 123	907	132	137	315	58	53	117
Public transportation	25	17	8	8	—	9	8	—	—	—
Other means	129	24	105	91	14	3	15	6	14	10
Worked at home	32	4	28	28	—	1	3	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	26.6	17.8	17.0	19.4	26.7	26.8	22.0	15.8	16.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 516	1 549	2 967	2 397	275	521	715	194	181	272
Central city	2 716	551	2 165	1 896	129	247	235	58	164	199
Outside central city	1 800	998	802	501	146	274	480	136	17	73
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	964	205	759	594	60	67	108	10	13	58
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	10 060	3 266	6 794	5 301	475	919	1 614	491	416	704
In labor force	6 245	1 976	4 269	3 444	367	646	913	234	253	384
Employed	5 543	1 767	3 776	3 015	347	598	820	204	194	330
Unemployed	682	206	476	412	20	48	90	30	59	54
Percent of civilian labor force	11.0	10.4	11.2	12.0	5.4	7.4	9.9	12.8	23.3	14.1
Females 16 years and over	5 436	1 817	3 619	2 890	280	450	938	273	267	419
Employed	2 843	826	2 017	1 603	219	261	410	83	119	193
Unemployed	361	117	244	216	—	23	44	17	33	15
With own children under 6 years	1 048	340	708	575	63	76	225	27	73	70
In labor force	748	219	529	435	57	67	130	22	58	55
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 378	463	915	748	84	113	220	55	80	59
In labor force	1 116	351	765	625	84	101	138	37	65	59
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 136	408	728	571	133	133	205	48	64	64
Not enrolled in school	234	90	144	120	10	17	54	15	9	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	134	54	80	60	10	7	33	10	9	—
Not high school graduate	98	45	53	36	10	9	28	4	9	—
Employed	19	9	10	6	—	7	2	—	—	—
Unemployed	38	13	25	17	5	2	5	4	9	—
Not in labor force	41	23	18	13	5	—	21	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	6 458	2 052	4 406	3 508	354	641	980	263	228	395
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 305	1 796	3 509	2 819	275	555	871	206	208	293
50 to 52 weeks	3 422	1 083	2 339	1 874	177	358	519	90	123	175
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	8 365	2 753	5 612	4 499	406	786	1 381	371	384	542
With a mobility or self-care limitation	977	390	587	372	100	111	211	35	22	28
With a mobility limitation	206	79	127	86	19	27	34	18	—	5
In labor force	25	7	18	8	—	3	4	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	894	352	542	343	93	107	177	35	22	28
With a work disability	850	235	615	504	54	62	126	33	76	45
In labor force	267	61	206	152	40	23	24	—	6	20
Prevented from working	513	167	346	289	14	32	102	33	59	25
Na work disability	7 515	2 518	4 997	3 995	352	724	1 255	338	308	497
In labor force	5 806	1 857	3 949	3 203	322	596	867	225	247	360
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 332	502	830	638	69	133	230	112	24	162
With a mobility or self-care limitation	191	141	250	164	44	54	98	34	15	52
With a mobility limitation	343	147	196	128	28	35	80	27	15	52
With a self-care limitation	290	125	165	94	44	26	65	34	15	20

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County—Con.			Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County					
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 100	1 682	636	757	929	3 030	1 631	528	561
Native	3 100	1 682	636	757	929	3 030	1 631	528	561
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	15	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 849	1 465	602	661	821	2 787	1 414	511	527
Speak a language other than English	135	17	—	22	4	135	17	15	—
Do not speak English "very well"	28	—	—	6	—	28	—	15	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	15	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	923	653	174	310	204	923	641	149	165
Preprimary school	40	33	17	25	32	40	33	24	17
Public school	40	33	8	25	32	40	33	12	8
Elementary or high school	767	530	133	262	172	767	518	125	125
Public school	744	519	125	262	161	744	507	125	117
College	116	90	24	23	—	116	90	—	23
Public college	97	75	24	23	—	97	75	—	23
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 651	744	431	305	573	1 629	718	278	369
Less than 9th grade	317	117	116	39	135	317	117	14	98
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	454	167	85	112	183	454	154	79	58
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	462	289	123	115	162	462	276	75	114
Some college, no degree	215	130	55	32	46	207	130	71	53
Associate degree	109	22	9	7	16	95	22	25	9
Bachelor's degree	48	19	33	—	26	48	19	14	27
Graduate or professional degree	46	—	10	—	5	46	—	—	10
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.3	61.8	53.4	50.5	44.5	52.7	62.3	66.5	57.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	2.6	10.0	—	5.4	5.8	2.6	5.0	10.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 596	2 460	1 414	1 485	1 250	1 574	2 475	1 640	1 438
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 849	1 465	602	661	821	2 787	1 414	511	527
Some house	1 653	684	272	248	517	1 653	684	167	225
Different house in United States	1 196	781	330	339	304	1 134	730	328	302
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	806	598	202	231	216	806	547	166	196
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	82	34	1	23	53	28	34	79	—
Different MSA/PMSA	292	79	125	85	35	292	79	56	106
Not in on MSA/PMSA	16	70	2	—	—	8	70	27	—
Abroad	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	16	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 205	596	236	194	330	1 183	570	297	215
Car, truck, or van	1 143	585	236	180	320	1 121	559	284	215
Drove alone	729	404	182	127	203	707	404	183	163
Carpooled	414	181	54	53	117	414	155	101	52
Public transportation	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Other means	26	11	—	14	10	26	11	13	—
Worked at home	28	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	17.6	16.9	15.8	16.7	15.9	17.4	19.2	16.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	973	480	191	181	272	951	454	225	170
Central city	767	307	167	164	199	745	307	186	151
Outside central city	206	173	24	17	73	206	147	39	19
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	232	116	45	13	58	232	116	72	45
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 096	997	497	416	704	2 074	958	374	424
In labor force	1 383	667	266	253	384	1 361	641	337	242
Employed	1 222	588	236	194	330	1 200	562	312	215
Unemployed	152	71	30	59	54	152	71	25	27
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1	10.8	11.3	23.3	14.1	11.2	11.2	7.4	11.2
Females 16 years and over	1 220	511	246	267	419	1 198	498	194	201
Employed	735	300	99	119	193	713	287	155	87
Unemployed	89	38	19	33	15	89	38	25	16
With own children under 6 years	203	162	25	73	70	181	162	34	9
In labor force	165	106	9	58	55	143	106	34	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	295	176	56	80	59	295	163	64	52
In labor force	261	157	31	65	59	261	144	50	27
Persons 16 to 19 years	218	139	49	64	64	218	139	31	38
Not enrolled in school	32	30	17	9	13	32	30	7	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	8	8	9	—	21	8	—	5
Not high school graduate	14	8	10	9	—	14	8	—	5
Employed	6	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
Unemployed	8	—	3	9	—	8	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	8	5	—	—	—	8	—	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 362	723	274	228	395	1 340	697	336	248
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 012	601	220	208	293	1 004	575	323	199
50 to 52 weeks	656	415	144	123	175	648	389	224	136
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 759	905	369	384	542	1 737	866	374	337
With a mobility or self-care limitation	242	53	12	22	28	242	40	21	10
With a mobility limitation	70	11	2	—	5	70	11	—	—
In labor force	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	213	53	10	22	28	213	40	21	10
With a work disability	261	98	24	76	45	261	98	—	24
In labor force	88	38	—	6	20	88	38	—	—
Prevented from working	158	31	16	59	25	158	31	—	16
No work disability	1 498	807	345	308	497	1 476	768	374	313
In labor force	1 232	615	258	247	360	1 210	589	337	234
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	328	84	37	24	162	328	84	—	30
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	17	6	15	52	76	17	—	4
With a mobility limitation	57	—	6	15	52	57	—	—	4
With a self-care limitation	38	17	6	15	20	38	17	—	4

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County			Lawrence County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County	
			Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hortselle city	8NA 9791	8NA 9792	8NA 9794	Tract 1	Tract 5
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	5 543	1 767	3 776	3 015	347	598	820	204	194	330
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	227	42	185	129	41	—	34	8	8	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	298	122	176	145	16	80	27	15	—	8
Technicians and related support occupations.....	95	34	61	54	7	22	5	7	—	—
Sales occupations.....	271	79	192	185	—	45	23	—	37	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	306	66	240	212	22	33	14	12	7	18
Private household occupations.....	94	31	63	53	2	11	8	12	—	28
Protective service occupations.....	68	2	66	54	12	—	2	—	8	9
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	1 311	248	1 063	770	128	68	113	55	74	56
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	117	83	34	26	8	11	66	6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	681	245	436	343	25	84	140	21	21	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	1 325	502	823	629	81	133	230	49	14	100
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	275	90	185	170	5	33	43	14	10	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	475	223	252	245	—	78	115	5	15	49
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	4 852	1 570	3 282	2 627	223	381	758	281	232	366
Less than \$5,000.....	1 046	290	756	611	20	32	159	72	79	118
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	613	242	371	296	17	22	158	56	20	66
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	733	259	474	390	44	47	129	46	68	44
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	896	213	683	505	79	64	63	45	49	54
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	625	226	399	328	23	62	97	48	8	49
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	446	160	286	232	30	80	73	—	8	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	376	132	244	212	10	51	54	14	—	26
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	98	48	50	34	—	23	25	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	19	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	15 354	14 828	15 658	15 317	20 352	29 205	11 703	11 302	11 118	9 878
Mean (dollars).....	21 426	22 037	21 134	21 250	22 078	31 090	20 328	15 410	11 247	16 619
Families.....	3 607	1 203	2 404	1 939	188	320	596	177	202	245
Median income (dollars).....	19 825	17 482	20 534	20 136	19 891	32 955	14 107	12 670	11 118	14 196
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 216	7 266	7 192	7 265	7 310	9 567	6 173	6 890	3 494	6 628
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	4 852	1 570	3 282	2 627	223	381	758	281	232	366
With earnings.....	3 781	1 165	2 616	2 151	182	316	538	194	181	259
Mean earnings (dollars).....	23 993	25 255	23 431	22 985	24 693	33 591	24 725	13 971	11 999	18 794
With Social Security income.....	1 211	457	754	587	46	109	186	116	29	136
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 413	5 345	5 454	5 285	3 356	5 996	5 119	5 605	5 203	4 860
With public assistance income.....	793	315	478	392	38	55	164	69	29	86
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 760	2 310	3 056	3 028	2 606	4 152	1 950	2 187	3 868	2 856
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	24 365	24 862	24 116	23 969	22 319	34 251	22 871	16 822	11 499	19 942
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 330	26 871	23 049	23 082	20 663	39 179	24 848	12 745	9 230	19 693
Married-couple families (dollars).....	34 142	33 373	34 585	35 021	26 995	37 048	33 758	20 156	19 651	25 952
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 474	38 622	36 817	37 167	26 271	44 089	37 901	10 698	15 741	29 648
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	12 372	13 586	11 802	11 494	16 794	24 290	11 514	11 905	7 543	12 416
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 994	11 935	9 134	8 371	15 214	18 800	10 959	11 634	5 377	9 912
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families.....	3 607	1 203	2 404	1 939	188	320	596	177	202	245
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 792	884	1 908	1 505	172	264	401	126	137	159
With related children under 18 years.....	2 660	886	1 774	1 436	149	212	462	120	162	142
With related children under 5 years.....	932	289	643	551	39	68	180	30	69	84
Married-couple families.....	1 831	669	1 162	924	86	245	304	71	66	106
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 536	533	1 003	797	70	199	245	46	58	67
With related children under 18 years.....	1 285	458	827	690	54	161	226	40	58	60
With related children under 5 years.....	476	152	324	283	20	56	77	13	42	36
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 475	471	1 004	823	91	69	264	81	136	100
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 040	308	732	581	91	59	141	62	79	72
With related children under 18 years.....	1 210	393	817	650	86	45	221	70	104	70
With related children under 5 years.....	424	132	292	241	19	9	101	17	27	42
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 547	415	1 132	869	73	75	181	114	51	152
Nonfamily householder.....	1 245	367	878	688	35	61	162	104	30	121
65 years and over.....	512	203	309	205	25	29	84	74	—	66
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	14 347	4 753	9 594	7 723	688	1 243	2 520	625	749	929
Persons under 18 years.....	5 194	1 733	3 461	2 842	227	400	1 032	174	378	252
Related children under 18 years.....	5 148	1 731	3 417	2 817	219	398	1 032	174	370	252
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 891	1 319	2 572	2 074	172	306	752	146	274	144
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 332	502	830	638	69	133	230	112	24	162
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	1 092	400	692	610	19	31	242	85	100	93
Percent below poverty level.....	30.3	33.3	28.8	31.5	10.1	9.7	40.6	48.0	49.5	38.0
Householder worked in 1989.....	639	215	424	377	14	13	116	55	43	47
With related children under 18 years.....	969	365	604	533	14	21	223	79	91	55
With related children under 5 years.....	416	125	291	258	9	5	92	17	29	41
Married-couple families.....	233	110	123	114	9	16	61	27	16	22
Householder worked in 1989.....	127	43	84	80	4	1	26	10	8	7
With related children under 18 years.....	188	89	99	95	4	6	50	27	16	7
With related children under 5 years.....	88	31	57	53	4	4	21	—	8	7
Female householder, no husband present.....	797	275	522	449	10	15	166	58	84	55
Householder worked in 1989.....	484	160	324	281	10	12	78	45	35	34
With related children under 18 years.....	734	261	473	406	10	15	158	52	75	42
With related children under 5 years.....	310	92	218	189	5	1	69	17	21	28
Unrelated individuals.....	801	210	591	428	40	45	84	65	27	87
Nonfamily householder.....	610	197	413	299	20	34	82	65	13	56
65 years and over.....	356	133	223	147	20	29	43	45	—	40
Persons.....	4 865	1 787	3 078	2 568	131	174	1 105	358	387	351
Percent below poverty level.....	33.9	37.6	32.1	33.3	19.0	14.0	43.8	57.3	51.7	37.8
Persons under 18 years.....	2 297	845	1 452	1 211	45	79	564	126	230	122
Related children under 18 years.....	2 251	843	1 408	1 186	37	77	564	126	222	122
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 632	641	991	803	29	61	408	108	174	56
Persons 65 years and over.....	598	217	381	287	36	50	99	52	9	85
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	2 436	748	1 688	1 455	28	56	582	61	204	223
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	5 920	2 070	3 850	3 211	211	229	1 286	394	510	396

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Morgan County—Con.			Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County					
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 222	588	236	194	330	1 200	562	312	215
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	54	30	13	8	—	54	30	—	10
Professional specialty occupations	45	28	20	—	8	45	28	13	17
Technicians and related support occupations	34	6	9	—	—	34	6	—	9
Sales occupations	77	30	9	37	32	77	30	—	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	105	34	8	7	18	105	34	36	8
Private household occupations	21	—	4	—	28	21	—	—	4
Protective service occupations	6	8	9	8	9	6	8	—	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	330	91	54	74	56	316	91	136	52
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	—	9	—	—	17	—	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	144	103	34	21	13	136	77	56	34
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	246	189	46	14	100	246	189	29	38
Transportation and material moving occupations	54	39	10	10	17	54	39	29	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	89	30	11	15	49	89	30	13	9
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	991	479	182	232	366	969	466	259	165
Less than \$5,000	233	97	19	79	118	233	97	38	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	95	39	15	20	66	95	39	64	12
\$10,000 to \$14,999	160	39	24	68	44	138	39	46	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	190	88	17	49	54	190	88	81	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	121	59	35	8	49	121	59	15	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999	63	90	31	8	9	63	90	15	29
\$50,000 to \$74,999	80	54	41	—	26	80	54	—	38
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	13	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	19	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	15 307	21 587	28 712	11 118	9 878	15 758	20 962	12 566	28 826
Mean (dollars)	22 587	26 863	30 007	11 247	16 619	22 813	25 270	15 213	29 873
Families	750	408	147	202	245	728	395	141	135
Median income (dollars)	22 396	22 404	33 125	11 118	14 196	22 794	21 779	8 752	29 962
Per capita income (dollars)	7 305	7 853	9 056	3 494	6 628	7 382	7 429	7 803	9 161
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	991	479	182	232	366	969	466	259	165
With earnings	765	420	170	181	259	743	407	245	156
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 831	28 629	29 757	11 999	18 794	25 214	26 861	15 479	29 505
With Social Security income	321	81	26	29	136	321	81	—	20
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 328	5 114	8 055	5 203	4 860	5 328	5 114	—	8 295
With public assistance income	191	60	19	29	86	191	60	—	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 883	3 430	2 230	3 868	2 856	2 883	3 430	—	1 923
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	26 927	28 210	33 526	11 499	19 942	27 358	26 373	13 958	33 030
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 148	27 721	34 130	9 230	19 693	28 007	25 314	10 142	34 846
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 611	43 869	41 029	19 651	25 952	38 611	41 221	18 510	39 970
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 232	45 790	43 251	15 741	29 648	45 232	42 479	17 053	43 251
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 815	11 479	19 142	7 543	12 416	12 828	11 479	4 850	18 291
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 786	9 058	6 332	5 377	9 912	9 416	9 058	4 850	3 202
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	750	408	147	202	245	728	395	141	135
Householder worked in 1989	583	343	127	137	159	561	330	127	115
With related children under 18 years	559	323	100	162	142	537	310	113	96
With related children under 5 years	180	142	27	69	84	172	142	33	27
Married-couple families	358	210	99	66	106	358	197	62	94
Householder worked in 1989	291	201	95	58	67	291	188	62	90
With related children under 18 years	262	169	64	58	60	262	156	49	64
With related children under 5 years	81	61	27	42	36	81	61	23	27
Female householder, no husband present	315	162	43	136	100	293	162	64	36
Householder worked in 1989	238	124	32	79	72	216	124	50	25
With related children under 18 years	251	136	36	104	70	229	136	64	32
With related children under 5 years	99	71	—	27	42	91	71	10	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	301	84	37	51	152	301	84	146	30
Nonfamily householder	241	71	35	30	121	241	71	118	30
65 years and over	107	22	5	—	66	107	22	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 074	1 682	545	749	929	3 004	1 631	528	504
Persons under 18 years	1 072	757	170	378	252	1 024	745	154	163
Related children under 18 years	1 072	757	170	370	252	1 024	745	154	163
Related children 5 to 17 years	821	540	136	274	144	781	528	137	129
Persons 65 years and over	328	84	37	24	162	328	84	—	30
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	206	133	31	100	93	192	133	61	31
Percent below poverty level	27.5	32.6	21.1	49.5	38.0	26.4	33.7	43.3	23.0
Householder worked in 1989	130	105	19	43	47	116	105	47	19
With related children under 18 years	181	133	26	91	55	167	133	61	26
With related children under 5 years	84	72	9	29	41	84	72	23	9
Married-couple families	34	9	9	16	22	34	9	24	9
Householder worked in 1989	23	9	9	8	7	23	9	24	9
With related children under 18 years	30	9	9	16	7	30	9	24	9
With related children under 5 years	16	—	9	8	7	16	—	13	9
Female householder, no husband present	164	106	17	84	55	150	106	37	17
Householder worked in 1989	107	86	10	35	34	93	86	23	10
With related children under 18 years	143	106	17	75	42	129	106	37	17
With related children under 5 years	68	62	—	21	28	68	62	10	—
Unrelated individuals	213	35	3	27	87	213	35	34	—
Nonfamily householder	153	22	3	13	56	153	22	23	—
65 years and over	86	11	3	—	40	86	11	—	—
Persons	1 031	524	97	387	351	977	524	203	94
Percent below poverty level	33.5	31.2	17.8	51.7	37.8	32.5	32.1	38.4	18.7
Persons under 18 years	432	330	34	230	122	392	330	86	34
Related children under 18 years	432	330	34	222	122	392	330	86	34
Related children 5 to 17 years	321	188	26	174	56	281	188	78	26
Persons 65 years and over	162	11	13	9	85	162	11	—	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	479	309	51	204	223	479	309	167	51
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 297	628	115	510	396	1 243	628	266	94

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area				Lawrence County	
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County	BNA 9793	8NA 9795
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 526	2 115	411	407	411
Native	2 517	2 115	402	407	411
Foreign born	9	-	9	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 419	2 040	379	386	398
Speak a language other than English	26	26	-	12	-
Do not speak English "very well"	4	4	-	-	-
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 184	1 056	128	183	214
Preprimary school	42	34	8	5	10
Public school	29	21	8	5	3
Elementary or high school	1 036	947	89	171	193
Public school	1 036	947	89	171	193
College	106	75	31	7	11
Public college	103	72	31	7	8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 158	903	255	164	175
Less than 9th grade	135	87	48	23	6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	192	149	43	25	26
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	517	450	67	94	112
Some college, no degree	198	155	43	16	26
Associate degree	35	28	7	-	5
Bachelor's degree	66	19	47	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	15	15	-	6	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.8	73.9	64.3	70.7	81.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	3.8	18.4	3.7	-
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 723	1 784	1 341	1 371	1 812
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 419	2 040	379	386	398
Same house	1 749	1 516	233	287	229
Different house in United States	670	524	146	99	169
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	80	58	22	-	54
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	489	419	70	99	81
Different MSA/PMSA	80	44	36	-	34
Not in an MSA/PMSA	21	3	18	-	-
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 022	837	185	152	152
Car, truck, or van	967	785	182	136	152
Drove alone	787	637	150	109	131
Carpooled	180	148	32	27	21
Public transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Other means	4	4	-	-	-
Worked at home	51	48	3	16	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.9	24.4	32.3	20.2	26.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	836	722	114	121	125
Central city	259	230	29	-	65
Outside central city	577	492	85	121	60
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	186	115	71	31	27
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 478	1 195	283	231	211
In labor force	1 065	880	185	165	156
Employed	1 014	829	185	152	152
Unemployed	43	43	-	13	4
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.9	-	7.9	2.6
Females 16 years and over	759	618	141	122	105
Employed	458	382	76	64	64
Unemployed	22	22	-	13	4
With own children under 6 years	99	89	10	12	29
In labor force	53	46	7	6	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	389	337	52	60	62
In labor force	299	249	50	42	46
Persons 16 to 19 years	222	204	18	40	33
Not enrolled in school	14	14	-	-	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	2	2	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 143	933	210	153	173
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	861	694	167	135	127
50 to 52 weeks	562	440	122	98	77
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 407	1 159	248	220	205
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	48	2	16	12
With a mobility limitation	27	27	-	16	-
In labor force	6	6	-	6	-
With a self-care limitation	31	29	2	-	12
With a work disability	112	72	40	22	17
In labor force	37	21	16	6	8
Prevented from working	67	43	24	16	5
No work disability	1 295	1 087	208	198	188
In labor force	1 020	851	169	159	148
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	60	28	32	11	6
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	14	4	5	-
With a mobility limitation	18	14	4	5	-
With a self-care limitation	7	3	4	-	-

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County				
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County	BNA 9793	BNA 9795
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 014	829	185	152	152
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	51	40	11	12	9
Professional specialty occupations	90	54	36	6	—
Technicians and related support occupations	35	28	7	6	—
Sales occupations	119	106	13	18	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	103	94	9	13	12
Private household occupations	3	—	3	—	—
Protective service occupations	18	11	7	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	151	112	39	6	20
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	45	39	6	31	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	154	115	39	13	27
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	99	96	3	26	31
Transportation and material moving occupations	55	47	8	12	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	91	87	4	9	27
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	598	458	140	94	95
Less than \$5,000	14	5	—	5	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	55	29	26	6	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	41	—	6	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	139	100	39	20	30
\$25,000 to \$34,999	138	98	40	12	26
\$35,000 to \$49,999	89	74	15	12	11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	85	76	9	27	11
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37	35	2	6	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 338	30 179	24 583	27 083	27 813
Mean (dollars)	32 702	35 004	25 172	35 695	28 740
Families	587	455	132	94	92
Median income (dollars)	29 743	30 313	25 000	27 083	28 750
Per capita income (dollars)	7 773	7 495	9 206	7 820	7 208
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	598	458	140	94	95
With earnings	544	434	110	83	85
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 731	35 282	27 615	38 678	29 616
With Social Security income	85	58	27	27	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 170	5 119	5 278	3 384	4 712
With public assistance income	26	5	21	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 418	2 676	2 356	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	33 062	35 004	26 368	35 695	29 090
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 129	33 677	25 832	39 808	29 343
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 519	37 584	28 595	37 374	32 740
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 658	35 891	29 208	39 808	33 882
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 967	21 447	17 405	29 858	11 756
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 251	15 928	17 405	—	11 756
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	587	455	132	94	92
Householder worked in 1989	503	401	102	77	82
With related children under 18 years	471	377	94	67	78
With related children under 5 years	82	41	41	13	14
Married-couple families	505	389	116	73	76
Householder worked in 1989	441	346	95	67	66
With related children under 18 years	410	332	78	67	62
With related children under 5 years	82	41	41	13	14
Female householder, no husband present	59	52	7	21	16
Householder worked in 1989	48	41	7	10	16
With related children under 18 years	38	31	7	—	16
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26	9	17	—	3
Nonfamily householder	11	3	8	—	3
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 523	2 115	408	407	411
Persons under 18 years	1 150	1 020	130	204	208
Related children under 18 years	1 150	1 020	130	204	208
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 043	945	98	183	195
Persons 65 years and over	60	28	32	11	6
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	67	50	17	11	10
Percent below poverty level	11.4	11.0	12.9	11.7	10.9
Householder worked in 1989	32	28	4	—	4
With related children under 18 years	46	33	13	—	4
With related children under 5 years	4	—	4	—	—
Married-couple families	37	29	8	—	6
Householder worked in 1989	22	18	4	—	—
With related children under 18 years	27	23	4	—	—
With related children under 5 years	4	—	4	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	15	15	—	11	4
Householder worked in 1989	4	4	—	—	4
With related children under 18 years	4	4	—	—	4
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	8	—	8	—	—
Nonfamily householder	8	—	8	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	256	183	73	27	26
Percent below poverty level	10.1	8.7	17.9	6.6	6.3
Persons under 18 years	120	76	44	7	8
Related children under 18 years	120	76	44	7	8
Related children 5 to 17 years	99	63	36	—	8
Persons 65 years and over	28	20	8	5	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	29	29	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	393	278	115	45	26

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	533	515
Native	405	387
Foreign born	128	128
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	26	26
Persons 5 years and over	496	483
Speak a language other than English	238	235
Do not speak English "very well"	72	69
In linguistically isolated households	57	57
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	142	142
Preprimary school	9	9
Public school	9	9
Elementary or high school	92	92
Public school	92	92
College	41	41
Public college	41	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	344	331
Less than 9th grade	82	72
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	27	27
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	96	96
Some college, no degree	64	61
Associate degree	8	8
Bachelor's degree	31	31
Graduate or professional degree	36	36
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.3	70.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.5	20.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 741	1 708
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	496	483
Same house	192	179
Different house in United States	274	274
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	77	77
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5	5
Different MSA/PMSA	131	131
Not in on MSA/PMSA	61	61
Abroad	30	30
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	283	283
Car, truck, or van	254	254
Drove alone	217	217
Carpooled	37	37
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	23	23
Worked at home	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.4	19.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	200	200
Central city	125	125
Outside central city	75	75
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	83	83
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	379	366
In labor force	295	292
Employed	283	283
Unemployed	12	9
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	3.1
Females 16 years and over	169	166
Employed	100	100
Unemployed	12	9
With own children under 6 years	36	36
In labor force	17	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	52	49
In labor force	52	49
Persons 16 to 19 years	10	10
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	301	298
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	271	268
50 to 52 weeks	180	180
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	329	326
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6
With a mobility limitation	—	—
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	6	6
With a work disability	14	14
In labor force	14	14
Prevented from working	—	—
No work disability	315	312
In labor force	281	278
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	44	34
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	283	283
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	31	31
Professional specialty occupations	51	51
Technicians and related support occupations	16	16
Sales occupations	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	30	30
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	16	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	6	6
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	51	51
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	62	62
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	5
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	192	192
Less than \$5,000	9	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	52	52
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30	30
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40	40
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	8
\$100,000 or more	6	6
Median (dollars)	33 333	33 333
Mean (dollars)	37 264	37 264
Families	148	148
Median income (dollars)	34 722	34 722
Per capita income (dollars)	15 225	15 587
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	192	192
With earnings	175	175
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 890	35 890
With Social Security income	34	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 934	8 934
With public assistance income	19	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 565	2 565
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	41 427	41 427
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 237	31 237
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 321	48 321
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 096	36 096
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 395	26 395
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 598	20 598
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	148	148
Householder worked in 1989	143	143
With related children under 18 years	99	99
With related children under 5 years	28	28
Married-couple families	89	89
Householder worked in 1989	89	89
With related children under 18 years	56	56
With related children under 5 years	28	28
Female householder, no husband present	22	22
Householder worked in 1989	22	22
With related children under 18 years	18	18
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	56	56
Nonfamily householder	44	44
65 years and over	23	23
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	527	509
Persons under 18 years	156	151
Related children under 18 years	156	151
Related children 5 to 17 years	119	119
Persons 65 years and over	44	34
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	22	22
Percent below poverty level	14.9	14.9
Householder worked in 1989	17	17
With related children under 18 years	17	17
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Married-couple families	10	10
Householder worked in 1989	10	10
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Female householder, no husband present	7	7
Householder worked in 1989	7	7
With related children under 18 years	7	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	15	15
Nonfamily householder	9	9
65 years and over	6	6
Persons	67	67
Percent below poverty level	12.7	13.2
Persons under 18 years	16	16
Related children under 18 years	16	16
Related children 5 to 17 years	16	16
Persons 65 years and over	11	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	15	15
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	67	67

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	113 523	88 942
Native	113 069	88 515
Foreign born	454	427
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	119	97
Persons 5 years and over	105 947	83 087
Speak a language other than English	2 215	1 733
Do not speak English "very well"	710	574
In linguistically isolated households	211	178
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 711	21 028
Preprimary school	1 504	1 314
Public school	853	682
Elementary or high school	19 127	15 258
Public school	18 286	14 587
College	5 080	4 456
Public college	4 500	3 905
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	74 751	58 693
Less than 9th grade	10 473	7 226
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 861	9 887
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 444	17 500
Some college, no degree	12 611	11 190
Associate degree	3 860	3 361
Bachelor's degree	7 254	6 566
Graduate or professional degree	3 248	2 963
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.4	70.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	16.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 247	1 241
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	105 947	83 087
Same house	58 012	43 450
Different house in United States	47 709	39 411
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 593	11 691
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	17 415	11 802
Different MSA/PMSA	12 376	11 306
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 325	4 612
Abroad	226	226
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	52 289	41 521
Car, truck, or van	49 711	39 748
Drove alone	42 727	34 627
Carpooled	6 984	5 121
Public transportation	136	93
Other means	1 217	916
Worked at home	1 225	764
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.0	21.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	39 507	30 419
Central city	21 184	18 526
Outside central city	18 323	11 893
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12 782	11 102
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	88 919	69 430
In labor force	55 963	44 184
Employed	53 045	41 995
Unemployed	2 830	2 101
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	4.8
Females 16 years and over	46 239	36 233
Employed	22 020	17 582
Unemployed	1 592	1 205
With own children under 6 years	6 950	5 427
In labor force	3 733	2 975
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 629	6 783
In labor force	6 051	4 796
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 541	5 012
Not enrolled in school	1 730	1 171
Unemployed or not in labor force	763	469
Not high school graduate	1 017	703
Employed	492	377
Unemployed	160	80
Not in labor force	365	246
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 486	47 710
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	49 651	39 218
50 to 52 weeks	36 333	29 027
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	74 203	57 954
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 392	2 412
With a mobility limitation	1 757	1 252
In labor force	293	213
With a self-care limitation	2 420	1 717
With a work disability	6 741	4 801
In labor force	2 154	1 598
Prevented from working	4 032	2 795
No work disability	67 462	53 153
In labor force	52 368	41 494
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 258	10 178
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 622	2 585
With a mobility limitation	3 065	2 174
With a self-care limitation	1 912	1 361

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	53 045	41 995
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	5 104	4 444
Professional specialty occupations.....	6 424	5 760
Technicians and related support occupations.....	1 827	1 651
Sales occupations.....	5 507	4 548
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	7 005	5 683
Private household occupations.....	128	112
Protective service occupations.....	807	675
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	4 196	3 368
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 205	761
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	9 273	6 917
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	6 730	4 664
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2 530	1 861
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 309	1 551
INCOME IN 1989		
Households.....	43 434	33 986
Less than \$5,000.....	3 114	2 177
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	4 390	3 081
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	4 270	3 181
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	7 731	5 794
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	7 229	5 769
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	8 025	6 455
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	6 330	5 460
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	1 461	1 268
\$100,000 or more.....	884	801
Median (dollars).....	27 755	29 711
Mean (dollars).....	33 222	34 945
Families.....	33 512	26 006
Median income (dollars).....	32 240	34 485
Per capita income (dollars).....	12 802	13 438
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households.....	43 434	33 986
With earnings.....	34 861	27 540
Mean earnings (dollars).....	34 977	36 460
With Social Security income.....	11 726	8 920
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 965	7 270
With public assistance income.....	2 788	1 845
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 864	2 916
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars).....	37 846	39 913
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 555	40 889
Married-couple families (dollars).....	40 333	42 468
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	41 851	44 402
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	19 073	19 719
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	16 160	17 101
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families.....	33 460	26 131
Householder worked in 1989.....	27 438	21 563
With related children under 18 years.....	16 748	13 036
With related children under 5 years.....	6 299	5 013
Married-couple families.....	28 898	22 667
Householder worked in 1989.....	24 273	19 071
With related children under 18 years.....	14 050	10 951
With related children under 5 years.....	5 697	4 522
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 533	2 695
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 355	1 862
With related children under 18 years.....	2 152	1 657
With related children under 5 years.....	493	413
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	11 187	9 183
Nonfamily householder.....	9 748	7 969
65 years and over.....	4 390	3 495
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	111 768	87 705
Persons under 18 years.....	27 809	21 918
Related children under 18 years.....	27 650	21 809
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	20 126	15 985
Persons 65 years and over.....	12 948	10 092
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families.....	3 113	2 034
Percent below poverty level.....	9.3	7.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 736	1 141
With related children under 18 years.....	1 980	1 267
With related children under 5 years.....	856	570
Married-couple families.....	1 909	1 224
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 107	703
With related children under 18 years.....	1 015	630
With related children under 5 years.....	530	328
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 000	679
Householder worked in 1989.....	538	386
With related children under 18 years.....	828	549
With related children under 5 years.....	283	213
Unrelated individuals.....	3 622	2 676
Nonfamily householder.....	2 893	2 096
65 years and over.....	1 968	1 478
Persons.....	12 962	8 723
Percent below poverty level.....	11.6	9.9
Persons under 18 years.....	3 591	2 279
Related children under 18 years.....	3 497	2 213
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 400	1 506
Persons 65 years and over.....	3 094	2 142
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	4 312	3 061
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	18 238	12 531

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Morgan County					Lawrence County				
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793	BNA 9794	BNA 9795
All housing units.....	52 631	12 212	40 419	20 613	4 349	756	2 265	1 642	1 662	1 808
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	1 522	500	1 022	443	100	26	118	42	110	69
1985 to 1988.....	7 745	1 572	6 173	2 984	506	60	270	177	154	316
1980 to 1984.....	5 850	1 296	4 554	2 008	371	107	268	215	173	176
1970 to 1979.....	12 882	3 523	9 359	4 228	1 001	233	637	493	533	473
1960 to 1969.....	11 205	2 346	8 859	4 927	1 185	135	439	335	265	429
1950 to 1959.....	6 362	1 253	5 109	2 846	643	74	230	132	163	169
1940 to 1949.....	3 161	728	2 433	1 438	209	53	137	125	73	61
1939 or earlier.....	3 904	994	2 910	1 739	334	68	166	123	191	115
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	267	36	231	142	43	7	12	—	6	—
1 bedroom.....	3 689	516	3 173	2 419	257	32	122	37	155	46
2 bedrooms.....	15 740	3 797	11 943	5 919	1 107	186	778	450	442	600
3 bedrooms.....	26 517	6 609	19 908	9 268	2 464	432	1 155	930	860	1 003
4 bedrooms.....	5 679	1 143	4 536	2 554	382	97	181	211	168	130
5 or more bedrooms.....	739	111	628	311	96	2	17	14	31	29
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	137	—	137	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	237	—	237	227	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	43	—	43	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	52 104	12 103	40 001	20 445	4 305	736	2 240	1 642	1 655	1 781
Source of water, public system or private company.....	48 943	10 068	38 875	20 471	4 339	380	1 744	1 392	1 575	1 397
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	25 843	2 251	23 592	19 211	3 123	2	1 024	50	926	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	629	205	424	85	45	25	55	13	5	30
Owner-occupied housing units.....	288	121	167	30	7	9	35	—	—	22
Renter-occupied housing units.....	221	63	158	34	22	11	20	6	5	8
Occupied housing units.....	49 209	11 410	37 799	19 117	4 109	712	2 023	1 534	1 579	1 710
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	6 572	1 230	5 342	4 189	855	25	368	245	365	62
Battled, tank, or LP gas.....	7 138	2 862	4 276	262	179	213	341	359	230	531
Electricity.....	29 110	4 765	24 345	13 803	2 655	316	821	475	818	788
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 699	512	1 187	335	149	22	112	74	14	95
All other fuels.....	4 642	2 034	2 608	506	271	136	381	374	152	234
No fuel used.....	48	7	41	22	—	—	—	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	4 112	1 148	2 964	1 838	294	43	378	93	255	87
1.....	13 098	2 976	10 122	5 882	1 086	214	610	334	458	385
2.....	18 894	4 047	14 847	7 370	1 667	230	637	594	511	716
3 or more.....	13 105	3 239	9 866	4 027	1 062	225	398	513	355	522
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36 379	9 222	27 157	11 796	3 025	597	1 515	1 325	1 082	1 465
1989 to March 1990.....	3 453	813	2 640	1 215	232	45	149	73	83	163
1985 to 1988.....	10 105	2 141	7 964	3 387	745	118	293	331	218	391
1980 to 1984.....	5 022	1 236	3 786	1 416	429	113	224	124	125	210
1970 to 1979.....	8 675	2 485	6 190	2 732	908	176	434	383	294	381
1969 or earlier.....	9 124	2 547	6 577	3 046	711	145	415	414	362	320
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12 830	2 188	10 642	7 321	1 084	115	508	209	497	245
1989 to March 1990.....	5 939	824	5 115	3 805	496	40	184	76	187	81
1985 to 1988.....	4 306	769	3 537	2 346	382	38	211	80	134	78
1980 to 1984.....	1 326	229	1 097	676	139	26	44	20	66	26
1970 to 1979.....	634	187	447	250	33	11	35	—	67	35
1969 or earlier.....	625	179	446	244	34	—	34	33	43	25
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	3 641	1 135	2 506	939	215	80	250	114	129	197
Householder 65 years and over.....	10 835	2 591	8 244	4 210	1 013	179	570	292	478	253
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8 397	2 104	6 293	2 914	758	159	468	238	321	196
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	207	73	134	28	15	11	14	6	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	575	200	375	83	36	25	56	23	33	15
No vehicle available.....	2 387	665	1 722	932	202	26	178	55	158	48
Complete plumbing facilities.....	48 700	11 226	37 474	19 053	4 080	692	1 968	1 528	1 574	1 680
1.00 or less persons per room.....	47 563	10 841	36 722	18 729	3 993	632	1 821	1 514	1 559	1 636
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 137	385	752	324	87	60	147	14	15	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	509	184	325	64	29	20	55	6	5	30
1.00 or less persons per room.....	450	162	288	50	22	20	44	6	5	19
1.01 or more persons per room.....	59	22	37	14	7	—	11	—	—	11
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	35 648	28 677	38 015	44 612	36 865	31 524	27 890	28 493	28 900	30 240
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 698	17 273	21 402	22 050	18 409	19 650	17 516	17 073	17 335	14 080
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7 787	2 466	5 321	2 687	549	130	600	326	361	309
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4 187	1 671	2 516	754	234	96	378	230	176	208
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3 600	795	2 805	1 933	315	34	222	96	185	101

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County					
	BNA 9796	BNA 9797	BNA 9798	BNA 9799	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10
All housing units.....	1 572	700	1 143	664	1 840	1 409	481	1 421	1 854	1 334
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	92	12	25	6	10	39	—	27	7	12
1985 to 1988.....	344	50	112	89	68	200	27	154	84	28
1980 to 1984.....	93	133	105	26	80	77	22	24	40	30
1970 to 1979.....	422	179	383	170	108	198	27	223	743	548
1960 to 1969.....	311	151	146	135	280	707	26	353	425	645
1950 to 1959.....	154	72	184	75	680	172	108	303	255	34
1940 to 1949.....	87	43	101	48	341	5	115	211	69	37
1939 or earlier.....	69	60	87	115	273	11	156	126	231	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	7	—	4	—	—	—	9	9	—	—
1 bedroom.....	39	6	47	32	155	6	43	263	116	37
2 bedrooms.....	548	273	348	172	879	115	138	474	512	120
3 bedrooms.....	844	385	615	385	699	775	267	573	1 010	896
4 bedrooms.....	134	31	116	75	93	446	24	102	191	238
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	5	13	—	14	67	—	—	25	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	7	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 555	695	1 139	660	1 840	1 409	481	1 402	1 854	1 329
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 447	615	979	539	1 840	1 404	481	1 405	1 800	1 315
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	36	7	161	—	1 824	1 388	473	1 207	1 710	1 291
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	26	12	18	21	—	—	5	9	—	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	17	7	14	17	—	—	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	5	4	4	—	—	—	9	—	19
Occupied housing units.....	1 481	667	1 081	623	1 686	1 362	417	1 296	1 723	1 300
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	43	—	116	6	733	208	148	493	527	195
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	497	218	265	208	22	—	5	40	44	5
Electricity.....	654	245	443	205	883	1 136	159	632	1 026	1 063
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	129	22	34	10	14	6	51	55	63	9
All other fuels.....	158	182	223	194	34	12	54	67	63	28
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	87	72	90	43	327	—	170	356	214	31
1.....	391	159	267	158	596	254	143	310	512	292
2.....	547	199	390	223	520	685	60	373	657	533
3 or more.....	456	237	334	199	243	423	44	257	340	444
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 267	570	898	503	897	1 232	185	791	1 094	1 079
1989 to March 1990.....	178	38	64	20	47	105	5	101	72	69
1985 to 1988.....	362	120	207	101	178	485	38	124	304	228
1980 to 1984.....	133	108	152	47	108	98	48	106	189	116
1970 to 1979.....	299	108	267	143	171	201	34	255	298	377
1969 or earlier.....	295	196	208	192	393	343	60	205	231	289
Renter-occupied housing units.....	214	97	183	120	789	130	232	505	629	221
1989 to March 1990.....	73	54	105	24	339	73	90	193	265	133
1985 to 1988.....	107	15	50	56	248	37	70	200	211	42
1980 to 1984.....	20	5	9	13	97	20	16	11	91	22
1970 to 1979.....	7	7	12	13	61	—	25	51	39	19
1969 or earlier.....	7	16	7	14	44	—	31	50	23	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	134	59	87	85	131	—	103	177	184	15
Householder 65 years and over.....	257	127	244	191	511	265	131	293	393	201
Owner-occupied housing units.....	230	103	212	177	363	257	58	162	336	176
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	7	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	32	—	12	4	12	—	23	28	9	—
No vehicle available.....	65	54	56	25	143	—	79	127	57	8
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 464	655	1 063	602	1 686	1 362	412	1 287	1 723	1 281
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 436	623	1 039	581	1 631	1 356	392	1 199	1 648	1 281
1.01 or more persons per room.....	28	32	24	21	55	6	20	88	75	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	17	12	18	21	—	—	5	9	—	19
1.00 or less persons per room.....	17	12	18	21	—	—	5	9	—	19
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 845	28 450	28 279	23 672	30 250	58 577	21 616	28 763	37 173	48 110
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 542	9 805	18 948	20 004	15 712	43 061	13 334	10 972	22 017	30 683
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	219	149	262	110	488	42	155	409	299	79
Owner-occupied housing units.....	185	88	219	91	130	42	41	121	74	10
Renter-occupied housing units.....	34	61	43	19	358	—	114	288	225	69

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.									
	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01	Tract 54.04	Tract 55
All housing units	1 068	2 585	3 472	2 091	1 319	1 434	1 615	213	1 157	1 684
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	26	163	144	70	20	28	64	—	46	47
1985 to 1988	211	1 028	921	330	214	119	198	5	232	238
1980 to 1984	117	562	818	320	178	74	133	19	130	287
1970 to 1979	278	522	1 014	629	394	140	445	104	388	384
1960 to 1969	192	101	317	381	363	504	331	58	181	324
1950 to 1959	160	98	162	178	78	347	222	11	102	156
1940 to 1949	37	62	69	88	43	78	64	2	37	120
1939 or earlier	47	49	27	95	29	144	158	14	41	128
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	2	9	10	—	15	35	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	36	373	257	84	103	87	29	8	16	36
2 bedrooms	247	577	1 260	434	314	440	443	15	269	659
3 bedrooms	621	1 303	1 457	1 036	684	750	949	87	741	846
4 bedrooms	148	316	447	479	153	110	151	97	111	125
5 or more bedrooms	14	7	41	58	50	12	43	6	20	18
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	53	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	63	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Vacant condominium housing units	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 066	2 563	3 458	2 076	1 285	1 429	1 587	205	1 145	1 655
Source of water, public system or private company	935	2 536	3 407	1 998	1 302	1 434	1 576	184	1 040	1 541
Sewage disposal, public sewer	83	1 869	2 416	591	635	1 377	775	12	42	360
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	40	36	26	—	28	—	19	12
Owner-occupied housing units	9	—	15	10	7	—	—	—	15	10
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	25	21	—	—	12	—	—	2
Occupied housing units	1 022	2 420	3 183	1 987	1 265	1 338	1 513	213	1 105	1 586
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	33	108	290	160	104	492	150	—	3	13
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	155	137	81	235	81	11	293	6	232	407
Electricity	694	1 987	2 555	1 387	966	741	877	178	717	773
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	40	69	112	48	33	51	49	11	39	90
All other fuels	96	119	145	155	81	43	144	18	114	303
No fuel used	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	35	119	77	146	70	101	65	—	33	117
1	246	524	914	356	346	393	369	16	194	399
2	386	1 159	1 504	758	523	589	622	81	469	601
3 or more	355	618	688	727	326	255	457	116	409	469
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	886	1 776	1 902	1 692	883	889	1 264	196	983	1 326
1989 to March 1990	75	329	296	123	93	91	83	19	96	123
1985 to 1988	284	811	673	548	253	192	357	46	316	344
1980 to 1984	108	220	262	246	139	120	188	37	157	262
1970 to 1979	182	214	422	456	273	195	362	44	223	259
1969 or earlier	237	202	249	319	125	291	274	50	191	338
Renter-occupied housing units	136	644	1 281	295	382	449	249	17	122	260
1989 to March 1990	66	434	727	111	159	216	98	13	68	83
1985 to 1988	32	147	505	89	164	170	86	4	27	88
1980 to 1984	25	54	41	53	52	40	42	—	22	60
1970 to 1979	8	—	—	27	5	6	12	—	5	7
1969 or earlier	5	9	8	15	2	17	11	—	—	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	44	31	121	97	68	76	76	—	92	293
Householder 65 years and over	241	362	436	411	216	328	423	27	213	441
Owner-occupied housing units	222	226	293	346	146	239	347	27	202	377
Locking complete plumbing facilities	4	—	18	20	—	—	5	—	12	—
No telephone in unit	12	—	14	28	—	5	7	—	18	62
No vehicle available	19	119	38	93	50	80	47	—	20	81
Complete plumbing facilities	1 013	2 420	3 143	1 956	1 258	1 338	1 501	213	1 090	1 574
1.00 or less persons per room	982	2 399	3 114	1 931	1 227	1 306	1 471	212	1 074	1 533
1.01 or more persons per room	31	21	29	25	31	32	30	1	16	41
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	40	31	7	—	12	—	15	12
1.00 or less persons per room	9	—	26	31	7	—	5	—	15	4
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	14	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 293	44 009	43 282	45 596	45 328	30 724	33 061	85 776	39 382	28 542
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 788	26 451	26 811	24 176	17 032	19 084	21 764	35 024	22 625	17 096
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	71	142	282	255	135	223	176	5	113	290
Owner-occupied housing units	64	35	84	152	53	95	125	5	80	213
Renter-occupied housing units	7	107	198	103	82	128	51	—	33	77

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 830	1 357	1 422	2 068	481	1 130	1 710	1 421	2 268	1 291
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	39	12	7	—	—	7	17	49	12
1985 to 1988.....	68	192	124	169	27	31	84	126	277	9
1980 to 1984.....	80	70	36	57	22	15	18	128	251	30
1970 to 1979.....	108	166	132	220	27	152	713	167	488	548
1960 to 1969.....	280	707	460	184	26	328	370	770	855	621
1950 to 1959.....	680	167	486	287	108	290	225	199	202	34
1940 to 1949.....	341	5	120	378	115	194	62	14	97	37
1939 or earlier.....	273	11	52	766	156	120	231	—	49	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	12	68	9	9	—	—	35	—
1 bedroom.....	155	6	82	616	43	199	109	133	453	37
2 bedrooms.....	879	85	529	687	138	343	464	325	778	115
3 bedrooms.....	689	753	616	529	267	477	925	867	911	858
4 bedrooms.....	93	446	151	122	24	102	187	82	91	238
5 or more bedrooms.....	14	67	32	46	—	—	25	14	—	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	24	—	5	—	—	7	12	18	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	13	51	—	18	17	—	28	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	8	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 830	1 357	1 416	2 016	481	1 111	1 710	1 421	2 226	1 286
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 830	1 357	1 422	2 068	481	1 120	1 696	1 421	2 268	1 291
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 814	1 345	1 395	2 045	473	1 115	1 656	1 415	2 241	1 291
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	11	5	9	—	—	10	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 686	1 310	1 339	1 794	417	1 026	1 588	1 341	2 120	1 257
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	733	208	265	771	148	484	513	109	392	195
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	22	—	11	24	5	7	15	6	45	5
Electricity.....	883	1 084	1 025	961	159	422	951	1 192	1 579	1 025
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	14	6	12	24	51	37	55	5	60	4
All other fuels.....	34	12	21	6	54	67	54	29	44	28
No fuel used.....	—	—	5	8	—	9	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	327	—	104	275	170	356	197	12	183	26
1.....	596	224	482	804	143	229	496	450	884	273
2.....	520	667	503	508	60	244	608	570	689	533
3 or more.....	243	419	250	207	44	197	287	309	364	425
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	897	1 210	806	844	185	525	995	893	942	1 060
1989 to March 1990.....	47	100	73	75	5	5	72	74	88	69
1985 to 1988.....	178	472	123	243	38	37	288	183	187	209
1980 to 1984.....	108	98	85	59	48	89	150	106	101	116
1970 to 1979.....	171	197	199	155	34	222	298	197	286	377
1969 or earlier.....	393	343	326	312	60	172	187	333	280	289
Renter-occupied housing units.....	789	100	533	950	232	501	593	448	1 178	197
1989 to March 1990.....	339	51	255	399	90	193	249	253	722	133
1985 to 1988.....	248	29	168	352	70	200	205	136	293	42
1980 to 1984.....	97	20	76	120	16	11	77	55	114	22
1970 to 1979.....	61	—	26	32	25	47	39	4	14	—
1969 or earlier.....	44	—	8	47	31	50	23	—	35	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	131	—	27	74	103	162	165	24	128	10
Householder 65 years and over.....	511	257	401	675	131	250	354	245	457	201
Owner-occupied housing units.....	363	257	299	362	58	119	303	208	302	176
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	12	—	—	—	23	28	9	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	143	—	69	208	79	127	49	12	86	8
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 686	1 310	1 339	1 794	412	1 017	1 588	1 341	2 120	1 257
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 631	1 304	1 325	1 783	392	943	1 520	1 335	2 082	1 257
1.01 or more persons per room.....	55	6	14	11	20	74	68	6	38	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 250	58 827	49 703	47 519	21 616	30 364	36 961	35 908	33 373	47 879
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	15 712	50 621	22 750	17 093	13 334	10 919	22 137	25 259	21 429	34 300
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	488	42	131	385	155	376	279	65	324	55
Owner-occupied housing units.....	130	42	60	67	41	88	66	33	93	10
Renter-occupied housing units.....	358	—	71	318	114	288	213	32	231	45

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.						Hartselle city, Morgan County	
	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	95	2 088	2 890	390	172	—	752	1 089
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	19	144	128	9	—	—	—	18
1985 to 1988.....	26	921	866	59	5	—	118	159
1980 to 1984.....	5	484	756	44	12	—	70	160
1970 to 1979.....	9	414	784	210	90	—	202	365
1960 to 1969.....	—	34	209	42	41	—	167	275
1950 to 1959.....	36	39	81	2	10	—	91	55
1940 to 1949.....	—	24	51	—	—	—	59	37
1939 or earlier.....	—	28	15	24	14	—	45	20
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8
1 bedroom.....	3	340	240	3	—	—	46	103
2 bedrooms.....	24	415	1 103	21	13	—	225	229
3 bedrooms.....	68	1 046	1 137	49	76	—	419	596
4 bedrooms.....	—	278	374	283	83	—	61	105
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	36	34	—	—	1	48
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	53	18	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	63	37	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	95	2 066	2 876	390	164	—	752	1 078
Source of water, public system or private company.....	87	2 057	2 843	378	152	—	752	1 089
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	48	1 816	2 382	163	12	—	387	613
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	40	10	—	—	10	7
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	15	10	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	25	—	—	—	10	—
Occupied housing units.....	93	1 954	2 643	377	172	—	706	1 058
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	21	101	249	—	—	—	138	75
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	2	62	28	24	6	—	38	34
Electricity.....	50	1 743	2 235	348	146	—	456	847
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	6	—	53	—	8	—	29	28
All other fuels.....	14	48	78	5	12	—	45	74
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	107	71	10	—	—	76	64
1.....	34	450	794	17	6	—	177	288
2.....	44	934	1 258	155	77	—	234	425
3 or more.....	15	463	520	195	89	—	219	281
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.7	—	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	90	1 382	1 455	352	160	—	536	750
1989 to March 1990.....	30	293	253	14	17	—	25	63
1985 to 1988.....	15	657	577	137	43	—	131	194
1980 to 1984.....	5	166	203	53	29	—	86	130
1970 to 1979.....	18	165	255	123	35	—	156	267
1969 or earlier.....	22	101	167	25	36	—	138	96
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3	572	1 188	25	12	—	170	308
1989 to March 1990.....	—	407	687	19	8	—	65	130
1985 to 1988.....	—	121	474	4	4	—	46	122
1980 to 1984.....	3	44	21	—	—	—	37	49
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	5
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	12	2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	10	105	—	—	—	51	42
Householder 65 years and over.....	29	296	352	33	18	—	200	185
Owner-occupied housing units.....	29	160	227	33	18	—	150	115
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	18	10	—	—	10	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	24	—
No vehicle available.....	—	107	34	10	—	—	33	50
Complete plumbing facilities.....	93	1 954	2 603	367	172	—	696	1 051
1.00 or less persons per room.....	90	1 954	2 574	367	172	—	689	1 020
1.01 or more persons per room.....	3	—	29	—	—	—	7	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	40	10	—	—	10	7
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	26	10	—	—	10	7
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 994	47 867	45 595	74 701	89 465	—	35 873	47 017
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	26 460	26 700	27 428	87 837	38 784	—	16 241	16 437
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	14	116	209	43	5	—	98	122
Owner-occupied housing units.....	14	28	34	43	5	—	33	40
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	88	175	—	—	—	65	82

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartselle city, Morgan County—Con.			Remainder of Morgan County				
	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 415	1 093	—	10	52	—	291	144
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	28	54	—	10	—	—	27	—
1985 to 1988.....	119	110	—	—	8	—	123	—
1980 to 1984.....	74	67	—	—	7	—	9	22
1970 to 1979.....	129	305	—	—	32	—	71	30
1960 to 1969.....	496	247	—	—	—	—	25	55
1950 to 1959.....	347	150	—	—	5	—	13	30
1940 to 1949.....	78	35	—	—	—	—	17	7
1939 or earlier.....	144	125	—	—	—	—	6	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	87	21	—	—	—	—	64	7
2 bedrooms.....	436	217	—	—	30	—	131	48
3 bedrooms.....	735	714	—	10	22	—	96	85
4 bedrooms.....	110	106	—	—	—	—	—	4
5 or more bedrooms.....	12	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 410	1 065	—	10	52	—	291	144
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 415	1 083	—	10	47	—	285	104
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 358	765	—	10	43	—	92	54
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 323	1 022	—	—	52	—	270	135
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	492	150	—	—	—	—	9	14
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	11	96	—	—	—	—	33	29
Electricity.....	726	626	—	—	52	—	210	75
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	51	41	—	—	—	—	18	8
All other fuels.....	43	109	—	—	—	—	—	9
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	97	57	—	—	—	—	—	17
1.....	382	239	—	—	30	—	81	16
2.....	589	419	—	—	18	—	129	49
3 or more.....	255	307	—	—	4	—	60	53
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	2.0	—	—	1.5	—	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	889	850	—	—	22	—	266	99
1989 to March 1990.....	91	53	—	—	5	—	96	—
1985 to 1988.....	192	228	—	—	13	—	87	16
1980 to 1984.....	120	93	—	—	—	—	17	39
1970 to 1979.....	195	290	—	—	4	—	33	—
1969 or earlier.....	291	186	—	—	—	—	33	44
Renter-occupied housing units.....	434	172	—	—	30	—	4	36
1989 to March 1990.....	212	89	—	—	22	—	—	16
1985 to 1988.....	159	55	—	—	8	—	—	6
1980 to 1984.....	40	13	—	—	—	—	—	14
1970 to 1979.....	6	12	—	—	—	—	4	—
1969 or earlier.....	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	68	54	—	—	—	—	15	19
Householder 65 years and over.....	328	300	—	—	8	—	43	39
Owner-occupied housing units.....	239	254	—	—	—	—	43	33
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	80	39	—	—	—	—	—	8
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 323	1 010	—	—	52	—	270	135
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 291	993	—	—	52	—	256	128
1.01 or more persons per room.....	32	17	—	—	—	—	14	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 724	34 957	—	—	44 845	—	25 603	39 303
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 497	21 338	—	—	17 860	—	17 514	20 032
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	212	117	—	—	—	—	33	20
Owner-occupied housing units.....	95	66	—	—	—	—	33	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	117	51	—	—	—	—	—	12

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 52	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)
All housing units.....	43	973	497	582	1 821	949	230	19
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	7	19	16	27	61	2	—
1985 to 1988.....	19	185	107	55	219	153	55	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	112	78	62	295	206	18	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	269	108	230	483	217	29	11
1960 to 1969.....	24	192	67	108	387	172	88	8
1950 to 1959.....	—	124	59	81	203	85	23	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	37	38	18	118	29	6	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	47	21	12	89	26	9	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	2	—	10	—	—	7	—
1 bedroom.....	—	33	33	17	36	35	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	5	223	162	157	572	188	85	4
3 bedrooms.....	38	553	257	320	1 045	568	88	15
4 bedrooms.....	—	148	38	73	143	135	48	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	14	7	5	25	23	2	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	43	971	497	582	1 796	934	207	19
Source of water, public system or private company.....	24	848	479	564	1 677	868	213	19
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	35	53	34	73	41	22	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	19	9	—	—	35	16	19	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	—	22	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19	—	—	—	13	11	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	43	929	466	540	1 755	904	207	15
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	—	12	7	41	20	22	29	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	153	75	53	391	173	47	—
Electricity.....	38	644	244	320	995	583	119	15
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	5	34	69	59	61	19	5	—
All other fuels.....	—	82	71	67	281	105	7	—
No fuel used.....	—	4	—	—	7	2	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	5	35	12	6	118	60	6	4
1.....	19	212	74	120	383	162	58	11
2.....	—	342	225	246	737	369	98	—
3 or more.....	19	340	155	168	517	313	45	—
Vehicles per household.....	4.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	19	796	394	447	1 477	804	133	—
1989 to March 1990.....	—	45	36	43	149	84	30	—
1985 to 1988.....	19	269	154	96	439	280	59	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	103	54	59	161	107	9	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	164	49	167	356	177	6	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	215	101	82	372	156	29	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	24	133	72	93	278	100	74	15
1989 to March 1990.....	—	66	27	40	107	27	29	4
1985 to 1988.....	—	32	26	31	79	39	42	11
1980 to 1984.....	—	22	10	20	17	16	3	—
1970 to 1979.....	19	8	—	—	43	15	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	5	5	9	2	32	3	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	5	44	21	16	91	46	26	8
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	212	66	84	375	178	31	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	193	66	66	322	163	31	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	4	—	—	21	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	12	—	3	6	4	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	19	12	4	74	50	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	24	920	466	540	1 720	893	207	15
1.00 or less persons per room.....	24	892	445	540	1 684	875	207	15
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	28	21	—	36	18	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	19	9	—	—	35	11	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	19	9	—	—	27	11	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	61 000	35 762	30 477	35 753	31 037	39 337	35 804	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	990	24 750	24 473	18 935	21 272	21 749	19 509	7 123
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	24	57	26	73	214	114	13	11
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	50	7	50	160	76	13	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	24	7	19	23	54	38	—	11

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.						
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57
All housing units.....	522	41	1 157	1 644	1 684	1 730	3 068
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990.....	10	—	46	31	47	63	113
1985 to 1988.....	88	—	232	277	238	241	683
1980 to 1984.....	66	7	130	234	287	212	430
1970 to 1979.....	140	14	388	564	384	432	728
1960 to 1969.....	84	17	181	224	324	307	484
1950 to 1959.....	72	1	102	120	156	193	353
1940 to 1949.....	29	2	37	70	120	160	98
1939 or earlier.....	33	—	41	124	128	122	179
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	12
1 bedroom.....	8	8	16	58	36	37	109
2 bedrooms.....	226	2	269	509	659	490	1 157
3 bedrooms.....	235	11	741	864	846	946	1 436
4 bedrooms.....	45	14	111	186	125	214	316
5 or more bedrooms.....	8	6	20	27	18	28	38
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities.....	522	41	1 145	1 621	1 655	1 695	3 026
Source of water, public system or private company.....	493	32	1 040	1 423	1 541	1 602	2 796
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	10	—	42	49	360	51	270
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	19	28	12	41	96
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	15	9	10	24	41
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	2	2	17	38
Occupied housing units.....	491	41	1 105	1 536	1 586	1 618	2 880
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas.....	—	—	3	8	13	82	38
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	197	—	232	452	407	641	952
Electricity.....	251	32	717	738	773	589	1 492
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	8	3	39	98	90	57	130
All other fuels.....	35	6	114	240	303	243	268
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None.....	8	—	33	62	117	121	228
1.....	130	10	194	335	399	344	576
2.....	203	4	469	614	601	578	1 128
3 or more.....	150	27	409	525	469	575	948
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	414	36	983	1 304	1 326	1 401	2 415
1989 to March 1990.....	30	2	96	104	123	96	254
1985 to 1988.....	129	3	316	434	344	328	846
1980 to 1984.....	95	8	157	263	262	227	380
1970 to 1979.....	72	9	223	248	259	373	410
1969 or earlier.....	88	14	191	255	338	377	525
Renter-occupied housing units.....	77	5	122	232	260	217	465
1989 to March 1990.....	9	5	68	61	83	110	140
1985 to 1988.....	31	—	27	114	88	53	222
1980 to 1984.....	29	—	22	20	60	9	40
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	5	9	7	9	45
1969 or earlier.....	8	—	—	28	22	36	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit.....	22	—	92	94	293	207	353
Householder 65 years and over.....	123	9	213	243	441	389	567
Owner-occupied housing units.....	93	9	202	199	377	347	477
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	12	—	—	19	35
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	18	9	62	36	106
No vehicle available.....	8	—	20	42	81	91	179
Complete plumbing facilities.....	491	41	1 090	1 525	1 574	1 577	2 801
1.00 or less persons per room.....	478	40	1 074	1 493	1 533	1 539	2 725
1.01 or more persons per room.....	13	1	16	32	41	38	76
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	15	11	12	41	79
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	15	11	4	41	79
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	29 168	69 380	39 382	29 579	28 542	27 880	30 769
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 715	26 000	22 625	24 492	17 096	18 945	20 844
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	59	—	113	161	290	334	543
Owner-occupied housing units.....	59	—	80	130	213	233	416
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	33	31	77	101	127

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County			Lawrence County				
			Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793	BNA 9794	BNA 9795
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	24 973	4 697	20 276	11 105	2 753	315	908	602	801	668
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	15 894	2 414	13 480	7 815	1 851	209	406	320	413	391
Less than \$300.....	1 985	388	1 597	912	312	34	89	43	101	25
\$300 to \$399.....	2 075	367	1 708	948	266	47	62	49	52	60
\$400 to \$499.....	2 384	469	1 915	1 036	277	25	94	65	87	65
\$500 to \$599.....	2 534	462	2 072	1 122	294	45	54	69	94	93
\$600 to \$799.....	3 513	372	3 141	1 712	462	43	73	55	43	61
\$800 to \$999.....	1 973	240	1 733	1 168	147	9	22	33	36	56
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 197	104	1 093	720	93	—	12	6	—	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	179	6	173	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	54	6	48	48	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	559	497	574	591	523	495	451	504	453	539
Not mortgaged.....	9 079	2 283	6 796	3 290	902	106	502	282	388	277
Less than \$100.....	1 505	433	1 072	522	157	20	86	73	46	55
\$100 to \$199.....	5 505	1 410	4 095	1 943	555	72	284	135	251	180
\$200 to \$299.....	1 669	368	1 301	626	156	14	111	74	65	30
\$300 to \$399.....	274	55	219	132	15	—	11	—	26	12
\$400 to \$499.....	86	8	78	48	12	—	8	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	40	9	31	19	7	—	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	154	147	157	159	155	158	152	144	148	140
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	7 028	1 918	5 110	2 438	790	95	454	252	340	199
Less than 20 percent.....	3 000	776	2 224	1 064	342	51	194	98	112	73
20 to 24 percent.....	805	264	541	218	81	4	69	19	49	30
25 to 29 percent.....	687	186	501	254	90	3	23	37	40	31
30 to 34 percent.....	448	97	351	151	59	2	19	6	25	6
35 percent or more.....	1 877	546	1 331	641	205	33	135	86	114	44
Not computed.....	211	49	162	110	13	2	14	6	—	15
Median.....	22.5	23.0	22.3	22.3	22.9	18.9	21.9	25.8	26.1	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	6 017	1 111	4 906	2 540	691	45	180	132	201	209
Less than 20 percent.....	3 793	717	3 076	1 660	381	31	149	65	140	132
20 to 24 percent.....	1 049	170	879	401	172	9	10	27	37	38
25 to 29 percent.....	643	133	510	237	83	—	9	27	24	18
30 to 34 percent.....	337	49	288	171	55	3	10	—	—	21
35 percent or more.....	195	42	153	71	—	2	2	13	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	15.4	15.5	14.8	18.2	14.7	13.1	20.2	12.2	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 371	898	4 473	2 390	652	75	106	130	142	149
Less than 20 percent.....	3 865	755	3 110	1 633	525	55	100	115	119	117
20 to 24 percent.....	1 005	95	910	504	98	20	4	15	19	12
25 to 29 percent.....	318	34	284	185	12	—	—	—	4	20
30 to 34 percent.....	106	11	95	40	5	—	2	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	77	3	74	28	12	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.2	11.7	16.0	16.5	13.3	14.7	11.3	10.0	12.5	12.9
\$50,000 or more.....	6 557	770	5 787	3 737	620	100	168	88	118	111
Less than 20 percent.....	5 684	687	4 997	3 178	529	94	154	82	114	80
20 to 24 percent.....	652	56	596	419	76	—	8	6	4	24
25 to 29 percent.....	129	19	110	60	15	—	4	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	58	6	52	48	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	30	2	28	28	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median.....	12.2	10.1	12.5	12.8	11.9	10.0	11.0	11.1	10.0	16.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 137	1 890	10 247	7 278	1 082	106	482	169	477	205
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	526	64	462	379	49	11	18	—	26	—
\$100 to \$199.....	1 626	446	1 180	868	157	22	140	38	150	30
\$200 to \$299.....	2 255	467	1 788	1 014	298	20	95	36	131	46
\$300 to \$399.....	3 478	324	3 154	2 371	268	12	51	21	108	63
\$400 to \$499.....	1 784	73	1 711	1 420	116	3	35	—	—	7
\$500 to \$599.....	762	48	714	537	77	—	3	—	20	—
\$600 to \$749.....	321	22	299	264	17	11	4	—	7	—
\$750 to \$999.....	141	—	141	106	3	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	59	—	59	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	1 185	446	739	264	97	27	136	74	35	59
Median (dollars).....	332	245	342	351	297	243	213	218	240	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	3 862	781	3 081	2 211	324	34	233	81	212	86
Less than 20 percent.....	241	27	214	179	12	—	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	309	40	269	223	25	1	18	—	21	—
25 to 29 percent.....	342	111	231	193	25	2	19	5	64	4
30 to 34 percent.....	198	47	151	83	49	11	1	—	18	12
35 percent or more.....	2 030	313	1 717	1 344	188	20	114	25	75	29
Not computed.....	742	243	499	189	25	—	74	51	34	41
Median.....	43.9	37.8	45.6	47.1	42.3	46.0	45.4	38.8	31.1	48.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 225	569	2 656	1 738	347	35	71	65	123	69
Less than 20 percent.....	604	175	429	224	67	2	39	33	58	—
20 to 24 percent.....	634	128	506	329	49	17	6	8	29	27
25 to 29 percent.....	663	58	605	422	96	—	3	—	14	8
30 to 34 percent.....	428	47	381	264	34	—	4	5	15	18
35 percent or more.....	636	58	578	440	50	—	2	—	7	13
Not computed.....	260	103	157	59	51	16	17	19	—	3
Median.....	26.8	22.3	27.6	28.4	26.7	22.2	15.0	16.7	20.6	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 045	365	2 680	1 925	268	25	119	16	83	45
Less than 20 percent.....	1 974	209	1 765	1 211	205	3	66	7	63	35
20 to 24 percent.....	579	25	554	443	45	—	8	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	185	13	172	165	3	—	1	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	66	—	66	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	25	11	14	12	—	11	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	216	107	109	48	15	11	44	9	14	10
Median.....	17.4	15.3	17.6	18.1	16.1	36.8	14.6	12.5	14.6	13.4
\$35,000 or more.....	2 005	175	1 830	1 404	143	12	59	7	59	5
Less than 20 percent.....	1 817	150	1 667	1 311	134	12	44	7	59	—
20 to 24 percent.....	60	4	56	51	—	—	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	29	—	29	12	3	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	99	21	78	30	6	—	11	—	—	5
Median.....	11.9	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.3	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County					
	8NA 9796	8NA 9797	8NA 9798	8NA 9799	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	555	205	441	202	860	1 177	185	477	1 053	1 045
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	286	86	198	105	469	843	60	312	719	856
Less than \$300.....	33	29	10	24	88	62	26	72	128	85
\$300 to \$399.....	38	15	32	12	129	70	5	71	118	161
\$400 to \$499.....	61	18	35	19	111	46	21	60	137	112
\$500 to \$599.....	36	7	32	32	88	56	8	29	97	122
\$600 to \$799.....	46	8	30	13	43	180	—	73	172	176
\$800 to \$999.....	45	6	28	5	3	168	—	7	51	141
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	27	3	25	—	7	175	—	—	10	55
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	6	—	—	63	—	—	6	4
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	554	395	569	493	419	808	340	421	479	561
Not mortgaged.....	269	119	243	97	391	334	125	165	334	189
Less than \$100.....	73	13	59	8	118	13	9	31	84	—
\$100 to \$199.....	150	102	147	89	241	186	80	65	192	122
\$200 to \$299.....	33	4	37	—	27	93	27	69	51	60
\$300 to \$399.....	6	—	—	—	—	33	9	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	7
Median (dollars).....	151	139	150	144	124	187	170	186	142	185
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	185	109	189	95	395	119	90	195	319	130
Less than 20 percent.....	88	64	62	34	200	42	26	64	142	32
20 to 24 percent.....	28	9	38	18	50	6	11	13	21	6
25 to 29 percent.....	7	10	35	—	25	17	14	21	38	6
30 to 34 percent.....	26	—	7	6	61	—	12	28	7	19
35 percent or more.....	31	26	40	37	59	49	14	54	111	61
Not computed.....	5	—	7	—	—	5	13	15	—	6
Median.....	20.4	13.6	23.8	23.8	19.8	27.6	25.5	28.1	24.2	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	176	15	90	63	201	192	66	139	314	192
Less than 20 percent.....	97	13	51	39	139	149	66	82	212	127
20 to 24 percent.....	31	—	18	—	45	9	—	12	43	20
25 to 29 percent.....	24	2	16	13	17	27	—	17	21	5
30 to 34 percent.....	4	—	5	6	—	7	—	7	38	28
35 percent or more.....	20	—	—	5	—	—	—	21	—	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.2	10.0	17.3	14.4	14.4	10.0	10.0	17.6	15.2	13.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	108	78	97	13	152	246	9	53	204	243
Less than 20 percent.....	108	66	62	13	135	129	9	41	170	156
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	13	—	17	55	—	12	29	45
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	10	—	—	52	—	—	—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	—	5	14
35 percent or more.....	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.6	10.6	13.8	10.0	12.6	19.3	10.0	11.4	14.4	15.2
\$50,000 or more.....	86	3	65	31	112	620	20	90	216	480
Less than 20 percent.....	67	—	65	31	107	461	20	90	197	441
20 to 24 percent.....	11	3	—	—	—	108	—	—	11	28
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—
Median.....	10.0	22.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.1	12.5	10.0	10.5	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	141	74	141	95	783	130	224	505	629	221
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	5	4	83	—	33	48	39	—
\$100 to \$199.....	20	7	14	25	174	—	87	206	75	26
\$200 to \$299.....	58	17	34	30	122	6	48	51	126	29
\$300 to \$399.....	17	12	28	12	262	30	30	68	98	57
\$400 to \$499.....	12	—	7	9	101	28	18	79	157	25
\$500 to \$599.....	25	—	—	—	24	20	—	22	62	11
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	42	34
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	26
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	9	38	53	15	9	13	8	31	30	13
Median (dollars).....	280	250	271	238	305	490	191	171	361	367
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	35	35	42	23	368	—	116	289	206	77
Less than 20 percent.....	6	—	10	4	46	—	8	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	18	—	27	9	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	—	9	35	—	18	80	10	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	—	12	—	—	9	17	7
35 percent or more.....	21	12	7	10	219	—	55	153	143	39
Not computed.....	—	18	25	—	38	—	8	21	28	31
Median.....	41.7	50.0+	18.5	29.2	47.3	—	35.6	39.7	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	79	39	53	35	225	29	45	124	129	8
Less than 20 percent.....	15	—	9	19	46	—	—	35	18	—
20 to 24 percent.....	13	7	10	11	27	—	—	9	17	8
25 to 29 percent.....	15	12	6	—	51	—	36	60	30	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	—	49	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	36	—	—	—	52	14	9	16	58	—
Not computed.....	—	20	23	5	—	7	—	4	6	—
Median.....	28.8	26.0	23.0	13.7	28.9	37.1	28.1	26.3	29.4	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	21	—	35	21	85	53	55	85	146	43
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	23	12	53	28	46	42	64	23
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	7	4	24	6	9	37	68	10
25 to 29 percent.....	12	—	—	—	8	13	—	—	6	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	—	5	5	—	6	—	6	—	—
Median.....	27.5	—	17.5	16.0	14.6	19.0	12.1	19.5	20.7	19.7
\$35,000 or more.....	6	—	11	16	105	48	8	7	148	93
Less than 20 percent.....	6	—	11	11	92	48	8	7	132	81
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	6	8
Median.....	10.0	—	11.1	10.4	10.0	13.3	10.0	12.5	13.8	15.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.									
	Tract 51.01	Tract 51.02	Tract 51.03	Tract 53.01	Tract 53.02	Tract 53.03	Tract 53.04	Tract 54.01	Tract 54.04	Tract 55
Specified owner-occupied housing units	622	1 517	1 641	1 242	796	851	931	181	651	634
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	395	1 246	1 290	872	569	525	589	124	409	340
Less than \$300.....	11	32	96	63	43	125	108	2	34	26
\$300 to \$399.....	29	53	71	68	49	98	90	—	39	62
\$400 to \$499.....	81	76	177	84	67	106	53	5	68	50
\$500 to \$599.....	42	110	292	140	123	57	92	5	26	64
\$600 to \$799.....	115	521	212	201	181	109	161	30	136	101
\$800 to \$999.....	57	358	229	159	73	25	56	13	60	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	55	88	184	141	33	5	29	44	46	22
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5	8	20	16	—	—	—	19	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars).....	674	728	607	670	602	432	546	1 040	642	554
Not mortgaged.....	227	271	351	370	227	326	342	57	242	294
Less than \$100.....	17	52	59	49	30	75	46	3	41	64
\$100 to \$199.....	160	153	213	216	147	194	205	19	151	185
\$200 to \$299.....	47	66	72	52	48	43	85	25	46	34
\$300 to \$399.....	3	—	7	28	2	7	6	5	4	11
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	169	136	147	175	144	142	157	241	153	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	136	182	244	319	153	277	313	1	144	255
Less than 20 percent.....	71	69	131	137	65	126	127	1	68	114
20 to 24 percent.....	18	—	39	32	6	43	26	—	23	19
25 to 29 percent.....	7	20	24	24	—	35	45	—	5	10
30 to 34 percent.....	9	20	2	3	25	—	42	—	16	9
35 percent or more.....	27	64	38	111	57	66	61	—	23	91
Not computed.....	4	9	10	12	—	7	12	—	9	12
Median.....	19.0	29.4	18.3	22.6	31.1	21.0	24.5	12.5	19.9	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	111	272	404	214	177	264	200	23	164	184
Less than 20 percent.....	58	141	197	87	98	166	107	15	111	109
20 to 24 percent.....	23	42	100	47	45	72	43	—	39	18
25 to 29 percent.....	16	27	50	30	11	26	32	—	7	35
30 to 34 percent.....	11	25	48	34	18	—	18	—	7	8
35 percent or more.....	3	37	9	16	5	—	—	8	—	14
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.1	18.8	20.2	22.1	16.8	16.7	17.9	11.5	13.0	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	157	409	439	265	195	203	188	37	155	116
Less than 20 percent.....	109	186	284	168	147	178	139	31	102	80
20 to 24 percent.....	9	157	92	72	31	25	44	6	36	11
25 to 29 percent.....	30	66	19	12	10	—	—	—	6	14
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	32	—	—	—	5	—	8	—
35 percent or more.....	3	—	12	13	7	—	—	—	3	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.8	20.6	17.9	17.0	16.7	10.9	10.0	10.0	16.9	14.0
\$50,000 or more.....	218	654	554	444	271	107	230	120	188	79
Less than 20 percent.....	198	580	417	380	239	107	193	91	149	76
20 to 24 percent.....	14	74	95	49	25	—	27	29	36	2
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	25	4	7	—	10	—	3	1
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.2	15.4	15.2	11.8	11.4	10.8	12.6	13.8	15.3	11.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	124	610	1 257	293	377	449	228	17	117	210
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	39	32	5	17	28	21	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	6	77	36	47	50	65	17	—	3	21
\$200 to \$299.....	19	21	75	39	122	86	76	5	30	86
\$300 to \$399.....	54	206	491	99	113	128	36	—	40	32
\$400 to \$499.....	17	171	360	9	29	71	22	8	23	14
\$500 to \$599.....	2	56	179	30	18	33	17	—	8	—
\$600 to \$749.....	3	30	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	4	—	12	19	3	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No cash rent.....	15	—	72	38	18	38	32	—	13	57
Median (dollars).....	324	373	393	355	292	341	285	436	342	249
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	27	159	263	114	88	116	48	—	27	79
Less than 20 percent.....	6	36	28	5	12	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	41	40	—	5	20	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	—	4	11	14	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	21	9	22	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more.....	10	71	140	52	51	53	35	—	20	28
Not computed.....	11	—	55	32	—	7	9	—	7	39
Median.....	50.0+	26.1	50.0+	46.9	37.7	34.7	50.0+	—	48.0	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	27	58	205	60	147	149	95	—	31	50
Less than 20 percent.....	—	7	—	5	9	38	48	—	10	20
20 to 24 percent.....	5	10	80	15	11	26	—	—	4	16
25 to 29 percent.....	7	14	26	8	72	16	21	—	9	5
30 to 34 percent.....	4	16	36	4	23	17	5	—	1	3
35 percent or more.....	11	11	52	24	29	14	3	—	7	6
Not computed.....	—	—	11	4	3	38	18	—	—	—
Median.....	31.9	29.3	28.3	30.0	28.6	23.4	18.0	—	25.8	21.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	52	202	453	55	118	118	42	5	49	68
Less than 20 percent.....	43	119	268	49	109	73	37	5	31	42
20 to 24 percent.....	4	51	129	—	—	45	—	—	10	3
25 to 29 percent.....	2	13	39	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	3	—	5	1	9	—	5	—	6	23
Median.....	16.1	18.8	18.9	13.3	16.3	18.3	15.1	12.5	17.2	14.2
\$35,000 or more.....	18	191	336	64	24	66	43	12	10	13
Less than 20 percent.....	10	191	334	61	15	66	43	8	10	10
20 to 24 percent.....	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	1	—	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	3
Median.....	18.1	11.7	12.0	12.5	15.7	12.2	11.0	18.8	13.0	13.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	860	1 155	760	802	165	471	969	880	914	1 026
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	469	821	411	394	60	306	672	641	640	837
Less than \$300.....	88	62	71	39	26	72	120	162	94	85
\$300 to \$399.....	129	70	88	49	5	71	118	88	107	161
\$400 to \$499.....	111	46	60	68	21	60	120	104	103	112
\$500 to \$599.....	88	52	41	62	8	23	85	136	163	122
\$600 to \$799.....	43	162	71	83	—	73	162	90	139	157
\$800 to \$999.....	3	168	22	52	—	7	51	47	34	141
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7	175	39	31	—	—	10	14	—	55
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	63	19	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
\$2,000 or more.....	—	23	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	419	819	482	546	340	416	480	459	509	554
Not mortgaged.....	391	334	349	408	125	165	297	239	274	189
Less than \$100.....	118	13	38	76	9	31	74	26	67	—
\$100 to \$199.....	241	186	185	249	80	65	176	157	189	122
\$200 to \$299.....	27	93	80	36	27	69	40	50	18	60
\$300 to \$399.....	—	33	31	30	9	—	—	6	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	9	15	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Median (dollars).....	124	187	176	155	170	186	141	149	146	185
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	395	119	185	263	90	195	308	170	231	130
Less than 20 percent.....	200	42	66	153	26	64	131	83	127	32
20 to 24 percent.....	50	6	41	10	11	13	21	11	8	6
25 to 29 percent.....	25	17	12	39	14	21	38	12	34	6
30 to 34 percent.....	61	—	5	9	12	28	7	10	—	19
35 percent or more.....	59	49	50	44	14	54	111	48	45	61
Not computed.....	—	5	11	8	13	15	—	6	17	6
Median.....	19.8	27.6	22.6	16.4	25.5	28.1	25.3	19.8	18.0	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	201	187	180	211	66	139	289	290	261	192
Less than 20 percent.....	139	149	120	177	66	82	187	206	171	127
20 to 24 percent.....	45	9	46	26	—	12	43	48	52	20
25 to 29 percent.....	17	22	4	—	—	17	21	36	38	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	10	8	—	7	38	—	—	28
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.4	10.0	13.1	10.0	10.0	17.6	16.3	13.9	15.1	13.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	152	233	146	132	9	53	177	252	247	243
Less than 20 percent.....	135	116	127	108	9	41	153	202	190	156
20 to 24 percent.....	17	55	5	17	—	12	19	33	57	45
25 to 29 percent.....	—	52	6	7	—	—	—	17	—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	14
35 percent or more.....	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.6	20.0	12.7	15.8	10.0	11.4	14.5	14.1	16.6	15.2
\$50,000 or more.....	112	616	249	196	20	84	195	168	175	461
Less than 20 percent.....	107	457	234	162	20	84	176	153	175	422
20 to 24 percent.....	—	108	15	20	—	—	11	15	—	28
25 to 29 percent.....	—	18	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not computed.....	5	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	15.2	10.0	12.8	12.5	10.0	11.1	10.0	10.0	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	783	100	533	950	224	501	593	441	1 178	197
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	83	—	—	75	33	48	39	—	30	—
\$100 to \$199.....	174	—	7	189	87	206	75	7	9	7
\$200 to \$299.....	122	6	132	192	48	51	117	64	176	29
\$300 to \$399.....	262	8	211	247	30	68	83	210	522	57
\$400 to \$499.....	101	20	109	111	18	79	157	81	198	25
\$500 to \$599.....	24	20	21	51	—	22	62	27	90	11
\$600 to \$749.....	—	15	23	7	—	—	42	29	80	34
\$750 to \$999.....	8	8	7	22	—	—	—	—	10	26
\$1,000 or more.....	—	10	—	17	—	—	—	—	14	—
No cash rent.....	9	13	23	39	8	27	18	23	49	8
Median (dollars).....	305	537	344	300	191	171	365	357	365	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	368	—	84	419	116	289	194	47	246	53
Less than 20 percent.....	46	—	—	47	8	17	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	18	—	—	58	27	9	8	—	25	—
25 to 29 percent.....	35	—	7	32	18	80	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	—	—	38	—	9	17	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	219	—	70	220	55	153	143	38	199	39
Not computed.....	38	—	7	24	8	21	16	9	22	7
Median.....	47.3	—	50.0+	38.4	35.6	39.7	50.0+	45.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	225	7	187	213	45	120	120	142	428	8
Less than 20 percent.....	46	—	20	49	—	35	18	7	42	—
20 to 24 percent.....	27	—	43	56	—	9	17	10	72	8
25 to 29 percent.....	51	—	45	55	36	60	21	48	72	—
30 to 34 percent.....	49	—	39	17	—	—	—	24	83	—
35 percent or more.....	52	—	32	23	9	16	58	47	147	—
Not computed.....	—	7	8	13	—	—	6	6	12	—
Median.....	28.9	—	27.9	24.6	28.1	26.3	35.2	30.6	31.3	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	85	45	194	204	55	85	138	179	286	43
Less than 20 percent.....	53	20	122	146	46	42	56	132	211	23
20 to 24 percent.....	24	6	35	26	9	37	68	19	44	10
25 to 29 percent.....	8	13	23	26	—	—	6	15	16	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	9	—	4
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	8	6	—	6	—	4	15	—
Median.....	14.6	19.8	17.6	17.8	12.1	19.5	21.0	17.1	16.9	19.7
\$35,000 or more.....	105	48	68	114	8	7	141	73	218	93
Less than 20 percent.....	92	48	58	90	8	7	125	69	208	81
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	10	17	—	—	10	—	10	4
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	—	—	7	—	—	6	4	—	8
Median.....	10.0	13.3	10.0	12.3	10.0	12.5	14.2	11.3	12.8	15.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County—Con.						Hartselle city, Morgan County	
	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	63	1 277	1 284	304	155	—	482	690
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	49	1 106	1 044	243	122	—	321	509
Less than \$300	—	19	72	—	2	—	46	43
\$300 to \$399	—	20	42	—	—	—	48	45
\$400 to \$499	11	66	147	2	5	—	58	67
\$500 to \$599	—	91	227	19	5	—	63	106
\$600 to \$799	7	470	171	54	30	—	54	164
\$800 to \$999	13	344	199	76	11	—	24	53
\$1,000 to \$1,499	18	88	160	79	44	—	28	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	8	17	13	19	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	891	746	635	928	1 045	—	515	593
Not mortgaged	14	171	240	61	33	—	161	181
Less than \$100	3	25	35	7	—	—	23	24
\$100 to \$199	8	109	147	18	11	—	118	107
\$200 to \$299	3	37	51	18	17	—	8	48
\$300 to \$399	—	—	7	11	5	—	—	2
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	7	—	—	12	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	175	133	156	225	266	—	167	157
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	6	129	179	37	1	—	150	118
Less than 20 percent	3	47	89	—	1	—	70	48
20 to 24 percent	—	—	33	8	—	—	11	6
25 to 29 percent	3	9	24	—	—	—	23	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
35 percent or more	—	64	25	17	—	—	46	39
Not computed	—	9	8	12	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	36.1	19.6	46.4	12.5	—	22.3	31.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	183	317	7	17	—	125	149
Less than 20 percent	—	78	140	7	11	—	61	79
20 to 24 percent	—	30	70	—	—	—	20	41
25 to 29 percent	—	27	50	—	—	—	19	11
30 to 34 percent	—	25	48	—	—	—	25	18
35 percent or more	—	23	9	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	22.2	21.3	12.5	12.5	—	20.4	18.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13	356	313	41	23	—	129	182
Less than 20 percent	8	159	187	25	17	—	105	134
20 to 24 percent	5	131	87	15	6	—	17	31
25 to 29 percent	—	66	14	—	—	—	2	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	9	1	—	—	5	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	20.7	18.5	18.7	10.0	—	14.5	16.6
\$50,000 or more	44	609	475	219	114	—	78	241
Less than 20 percent	33	535	344	191	85	—	54	211
20 to 24 percent	11	74	89	19	29	—	24	25
25 to 29 percent	—	—	25	2	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	15.4	15.8	12.1	14.0	—	12.3	11.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3	566	1 174	23	12	—	170	306
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	39	32	—	—	—	—	17
\$100 to \$199	—	77	30	—	—	—	40	50
\$200 to \$299	—	21	56	—	—	—	36	122
\$300 to \$399	—	196	477	—	—	—	55	58
\$400 to \$499	—	153	354	6	8	—	—	23
\$500 to \$599	—	40	169	—	—	—	19	8
\$600 to \$749	—	30	—	4	—	—	3	7
\$750 to \$999	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	3
\$1,000 or more	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	—
No cash rent	3	—	44	—	—	—	17	18
Median (dollars)	—	368	395	779	444	—	326	267
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	159	236	—	—	—	83	88
Less than 20 percent	—	36	25	—	—	—	—	12
20 to 24 percent	—	41	37	—	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9
35 percent or more	—	71	137	—	—	—	49	51
Not computed	—	—	37	—	—	—	16	—
Median	—	26.1	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+	37.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	53	187	3	—	—	36	108
Less than 20 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	9
20 to 24 percent	—	10	77	—	—	—	12	11
25 to 29 percent	—	14	17	3	—	—	5	54
30 to 34 percent	—	16	36	—	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more	—	6	50	—	—	—	14	19
Not computed	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3
Median	—	28.4	28.8	27.5	—	—	26.0	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3	181	427	—	—	—	32	86
Less than 20 percent	—	108	252	—	—	—	28	77
20 to 24 percent	—	41	124	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	13	39	—	—	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Median	—	18.6	19.0	—	—	—	12.8	15.3
\$35,000 or more	—	173	324	20	12	—	19	24
Less than 20 percent	—	173	324	20	8	—	19	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median	—	11.5	12.0	11.3	18.8	—	12.5	15.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortsville city, Morgan County—Con.			Remainder of Morgan County				
	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	851	730	—	—	22	—	6	84
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	525	496	—	—	22	—	6	47
Less than \$300	125	98	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$300 to \$399	98	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	106	46	—	—	—	—	—	17
\$500 to \$599	57	68	—	—	4	—	6	12
\$600 to \$799	109	135	—	—	18	—	—	10
\$800 to \$999	25	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	432	537	—	—	769	—	525	446
Not mortgaged	326	234	—	—	—	—	—	37
Less than \$100	75	35	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$100 to \$199	194	136	—	—	—	—	—	16
\$200 to \$299	43	57	—	—	—	—	—	11
\$300 to \$399	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	142	158	—	—	—	—	—	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	277	245	—	—	—	—	—	11
Less than 20 percent	126	98	—	—	—	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent	43	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	35	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	66	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	16.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	264	153	—	—	5	—	—	25
Less than 20 percent	166	75	—	—	—	—	—	25
20 to 24 percent	72	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	26	27	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.7	20.2	—	—	27.5	—	—	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	203	138	—	—	13	—	—	27
Less than 20 percent	178	108	—	—	13	—	—	17
20 to 24 percent	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.9	10.0	—	—	17.5	—	—	14.0
\$50,000 or more	107	194	—	—	4	—	6	21
Less than 20 percent	107	157	—	—	4	—	6	21
20 to 24 percent	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.8	13.7	—	—	12.5	—	12.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	434	172	—	—	30	—	4	36
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	28	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	50	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	86	54	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$300 to \$399	128	27	—	—	22	—	—	15
\$400 to \$499	71	22	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	33	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	38	24	—	—	—	—	4	12
Median (dollars)	345	299	—	—	375	—	—	311
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	105	48	—	—	—	—	—	12
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	53	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	12
Median	35.2	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	145	58	—	—	22	—	4	—
Less than 20 percent	34	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	21	—	—	—	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent	17	5	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	3	—	—	14	—	—	—
Not computed	38	10	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median	23.8	26.2	—	—	37.1	—	—	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	118	32	—	—	8	—	—	8
Less than 20 percent	73	27	—	—	8	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	16.4	—	—	17.5	—	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more	66	34	—	—	—	—	—	7
Less than 20 percent	66	34	—	—	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	11.9	—	—	—	—	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	Tract 52	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	Tract 53.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19	559	240	357	707	456	106	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	19	346	140	246	383	308	60	—
Less than \$300	—	11	13	24	50	17	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	29	33	29	32	20	4	—
\$400 to \$499	—	70	10	30	91	24	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	42	19	65	82	58	17	—
\$600 to \$799	19	108	51	41	77	93	17	—
\$800 to \$999	—	44	14	30	17	59	20	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	37	—	24	27	34	2	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	5	—	3	7	3	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	725	663	537	574	523	697	714	—
Not mortgaged	—	213	100	111	324	148	46	—
Less than \$100	—	14	27	24	40	19	6	—
\$100 to \$199	—	152	44	66	233	80	40	—
\$200 to \$299	—	44	29	21	39	26	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	3	—	—	6	17	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	168	148	132	153	179	124	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	130	53	65	228	132	35	—
Less than 20 percent	—	68	22	42	90	67	17	—
20 to 24 percent	—	18	—	6	42	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	4	11	—	20	1	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	9	20	2	13	3	—	—
35 percent or more	—	27	—	13	57	48	18	—
Not computed	—	4	—	2	6	—	—	—
Median	—	19.0	27.0	13.0	22.5	19.8	40.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	111	89	87	190	82	28	—
Less than 20 percent	—	58	63	57	124	19	19	—
20 to 24 percent	—	23	12	30	30	27	4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	16	—	—	31	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	11	—	—	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more	—	3	14	—	5	16	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	19.1	10.0	11.6	15.5	24.1	10.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	144	53	126	162	95	13	—
Less than 20 percent	—	101	27	97	101	38	13	—
20 to 24 percent	—	25	26	5	46	40	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	5	2	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	16	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	3	—	3	7	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	16.0	14.7	16.9	16.6	21.2	16.7	—
\$50,000 or more	19	174	45	79	127	147	30	—
Less than 20 percent	19	165	45	73	107	135	28	—
20 to 24 percent	—	3	—	6	13	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	—	7	2	2	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.6	15.5	12.2	10.1	10.9	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	24	121	44	83	214	100	71	15
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	19	6	—	6	13	7	—	15
\$200 to \$299	—	19	—	19	53	3	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	54	10	14	46	44	55	—
\$400 to \$499	—	17	18	6	21	3	6	—
\$500 to \$599	—	2	16	10	20	11	10	—
\$600 to \$749	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	4	—	—	3	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	5	12	—	28	55	21	—	—
Median (dollars)	138	324	417	310	342	365	355	152
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	24	27	—	27	39	31	—	11
Less than 20 percent	—	6	—	3	—	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
35 percent or more	—	10	—	3	7	3	—	—
Not computed	—	11	—	18	28	16	—	7
Median	24	50.0+	—	22.5	36.9	28.1	—	22.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	27	5	18	80	21	39	4
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	3	25	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	9	—	—	18	—
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	—	—	4	11	—
35 percent or more	—	11	5	2	17	10	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	4	14	4	—	—
Median	—	31.9	45.0	27.2	21.8	35.7	30.7	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	49	21	26	67	23	32	—
Less than 20 percent	—	43	11	16	41	21	32	—
20 to 24 percent	—	4	10	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—
Median	—	16.1	19.8	16.6	16.3	14.4	17.5	—
\$35,000 or more	—	18	18	12	28	25	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	10	18	10	21	22	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	1	—	2	7	1	—	—
Median	—	18.1	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.0	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Morgan County—Con.						
	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	Tract 54.05	Tract 55 (pt.)	Tract 56	Tract 57
Specified owner-occupied housing units	201	26	651	620	634	597	1 133
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	93	2	409	409	340	350	634
Less than \$300.....	10	—	34	68	26	50	62
\$300 to \$399.....	15	—	39	71	62	56	104
\$400 to \$499.....	7	—	68	112	50	73	50
\$500 to \$599.....	24	—	26	58	64	67	112
\$600 to \$799.....	26	—	136	40	101	62	168
\$800 to \$999.....	11	2	60	30	15	27	89
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	46	30	22	15	43
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	570	975	642	464	554	495	584
Not mortgaged.....	108	24	242	211	294	247	499
Less than \$100.....	11	3	41	8	64	65	61
\$100 to \$199.....	69	8	151	134	185	125	294
\$200 to \$299.....	28	8	46	57	34	46	130
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	4	12	11	5	14
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$500 or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	154	206	153	167	138	144	164
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	68	—	144	152	255	239	370
Less than 20 percent.....	29	—	68	56	114	110	124
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	23	10	19	20	86
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	5	12	10	31	50
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	16	10	9	10	41
35 percent or more.....	7	—	23	64	91	68	69
Not computed.....	6	—	9	—	12	—	—
Median.....	22.0	—	19.9	29.2	22.0	22.4	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	47	6	164	251	184	179	227
Less than 20 percent.....	32	4	111	182	109	95	137
20 to 24 percent.....	4	—	39	33	18	41	45
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	7	32	35	16	32
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	7	2	8	6	13
35 percent or more.....	—	2	—	2	14	21	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.0	10.0	13.0	16.6	14.3	18.9	15.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	50	14	155	116	116	130	217
Less than 20 percent.....	31	14	102	75	80	105	138
20 to 24 percent.....	19	—	36	27	11	12	51
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	—	14	13	28
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	3	—	11	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	10.0	16.9	18.0	14.0	15.0	15.4
\$50,000 or more.....	36	6	188	101	79	49	319
Less than 20 percent.....	36	6	149	96	76	49	275
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	36	—	2	—	35
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	3	5	1	—	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	12.0	15.3	10.0	11.5	10.0	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	56	5	117	189	210	143	425
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	3	19	21	10	36
\$200 to \$299.....	22	5	30	47	86	46	137
\$300 to \$399.....	9	—	40	26	32	32	116
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	23	31	14	—	28
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	8	4	—	6	13
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	8	—	13	47	57	49	67
Median (dollars).....	233	238	342	314	249	293	299
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	—	—	27	51	79	71	147
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	20	12	28	29	73
Not computed.....	—	—	7	20	39	40	63
Median.....	—	—	48.0	23.2	45.0	45.0	44.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	37	—	31	46	50	29	149
Less than 20 percent.....	29	—	10	7	20	2	42
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	4	—	16	21	51
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	9	8	5	—	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	1	29	3	—	23
35 percent or more.....	—	—	7	—	6	6	—
Not computed.....	8	—	—	2	—	—	11
Median.....	10.0	—	25.8	31.2	21.6	23.0	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	10	5	49	38	68	20	63
Less than 20 percent.....	10	5	31	—	42	18	63
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	10	34	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	6	4	23	2	—
Median.....	12.5	12.5	17.2	22.5	14.2	12.5	15.4
\$35,000 or more.....	9	—	10	54	13	23	66
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	10	33	10	16	56
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	21	3	7	—
Median.....	10.0	—	13.0	10.0	13.3	12.1	11.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County		
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hortsville city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9793
Occupied housing units -----	43 557	9 374	34 183	16 325	3 822	316	1 217	1 434
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 170	345	825	343	56	16	31	40
1985 to 1988 -----	6 506	1 222	5 284	2 400	443	34	118	153
1980 to 1984 -----	4 761	827	3 934	1 624	312	31	100	203
1970 to 1979 -----	10 640	2 646	7 994	3 364	840	61	337	385
1960 to 1969 -----	9 744	1 931	7 813	4 231	1 092	80	275	323
1950 to 1959 -----	5 172	1 023	4 149	2 085	594	34	156	109
1940 to 1949 -----	2 438	572	1 866	989	175	18	66	122
1939 or earlier -----	3 126	808	2 318	1 289	310	42	134	99
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	163	16	147	72	43	7	2	-
1 bedroom -----	2 631	362	2 269	1 639	218	10	49	37
2 bedrooms -----	12 477	2 833	9 644	4 422	890	91	382	383
3 bedrooms -----	22 557	5 203	17 354	7 609	2 229	187	663	816
4 bedrooms -----	5 014	854	4 160	2 284	346	19	107	184
5 or more bedrooms -----	715	106	609	299	96	2	14	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	43 284	9 321	33 963	16 231	3 801	309	1 215	1 434
Source of water, public system or private company -----	40 706	7 820	32 886	16 223	3 812	135	984	1 197
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	20 275	1 464	18 811	15 047	2 727	-	520	50
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	325	121	204	22	22	6	10	6
Owner-occupied housing units -----	209	93	116	8	7	6	10	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	116	28	88	14	15	-	-	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	5 298	1 030	4 268	3 195	815	16	281	219
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6 497	2 321	4 176	219	170	83	193	350
Electricity -----	26 395	3 943	22 452	12 347	2 490	154	465	456
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 409	405	1 004	235	110	11	54	66
All other fuels -----	3 926	1 675	2 251	316	237	52	224	343
No fuel used -----	32	-	32	13	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	2 750	733	2 017	1 010	275	11	104	93
1 -----	11 428	2 483	8 945	5 008	974	112	385	316
2 -----	17 308	3 429	13 879	6 622	1 574	80	450	542
3 or more -----	12 071	2 729	9 342	3 685	999	113	278	483
Vehicles per household -----	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 133	7 613	25 520	10 678	2 863	251	920	1 230
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 185	668	2 517	1 111	228	22	78	73
1985 to 1988 -----	9 359	1 797	7 562	3 112	709	47	161	306
1980 to 1984 -----	4 431	941	3 490	1 219	416	43	107	124
1970 to 1979 -----	7 675	1 951	5 724	2 429	822	50	280	318
1969 or earlier -----	8 483	2 256	6 227	2 807	688	89	294	409
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 424	1 761	8 663	5 647	959	65	297	204
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 906	684	4 222	3 000	451	40	104	76
1985 to 1988 -----	3 561	594	2 967	1 859	348	6	134	75
1980 to 1984 -----	1 020	193	827	489	100	19	30	20
1970 to 1979 -----	440	141	299	136	26	-	17	-
1969 or earlier -----	497	149	348	163	34	-	12	33
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	2 702	834	1 868	478	198	59	105	114
Householder 65 years and over -----	9 818	2 196	7 622	3 760	958	87	364	282
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7 780	1 795	5 985	2 709	715	82	311	233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	133	55	78	-	15	-	7	6
No telephone in unit -----	397	121	276	41	36	14	14	23
No vehicle available -----	1 910	493	1 417	704	187	11	69	55
Complete plumbing facilities -----	43 232	9 253	33 979	16 303	3 800	310	1 207	1 428
1.00 or less persons per room -----	42 505	9 054	33 451	16 164	3 738	292	1 166	1 414
1.01 or more persons per room -----	727	199	528	139	62	18	41	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	325	121	204	22	22	6	10	6
1.00 or less persons per room -----	292	110	182	8	22	6	10	6
1.01 or more persons per room -----	33	11	22	14	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 248	28 744	38 487	45 949	37 357	30 726	30 407	27 926
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 099	18 444	22 841	24 063	18 041	23 586	22 801	17 372
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 952	1 813	4 139	1 745	496	44	249	314
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 501	1 244	2 257	605	206	32	157	223
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 451	569	1 882	1 140	290	12	92	91

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County				Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County			
	BNA 9794	BNA 9795	Tract 1	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 294	1 593	1 468	289	1 203	2 936	1 468	1 080	1 864	2 419
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	80	53	—	27	7	115	—	7	40	99
1985 to 1988	127	285	59	89	28	750	59	28	190	703
1980 to 1984	94	150	42	9	21	667	42	11	187	614
1970 to 1979	436	430	77	71	383	905	77	353	400	700
1960 to 1969	231	359	252	43	326	284	252	271	723	192
1950 to 1959	121	163	546	8	206	142	546	185	178	65
1940 to 1949	53	52	253	27	63	53	253	56	97	38
1939 or earlier	152	101	239	15	169	20	239	169	49	8
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	11	—
1 bedroom	124	40	110	64	69	222	110	62	300	205
2 bedrooms	303	535	695	134	369	964	695	321	622	843
3 bedrooms	710	877	578	86	627	1 296	578	563	840	996
4 bedrooms	128	112	71	5	120	410	71	116	91	344
5 or more bedrooms	29	29	14	—	18	34	14	18	—	31
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 290	1 566	1 468	280	1 203	2 929	1 468	1 080	1 836	2 412
Source of water, public system or private company	1 222	1 220	1 468	273	1 163	2 895	1 468	1 080	1 864	2 388
Sewage disposal, public sewer	683	35	1 452	106	1 078	1 993	1 452	1 045	1 848	1 976
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	30	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22
Owner-occupied housing units	—	22	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	5	8	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	306	47	629	18	317	279	629	303	335	243
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	157	489	17	33	44	81	17	15	33	28
Electricity	699	751	781	215	757	2 353	781	694	1 401	2 046
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14	80	14	23	55	110	14	47	51	53
All other fuels	118	226	27	—	30	113	27	21	44	49
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	172	87	242	—	99	43	242	82	132	37
1	380	372	518	62	391	817	518	375	739	704
2	436	650	472	157	451	1 390	472	402	638	1 158
3 or more	306	484	236	70	262	686	236	221	355	520
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	872	1 379	872	256	839	1 795	872	752	925	1 368
1989 to March 1990	60	155	42	87	34	259	42	34	88	216
1985 to 1988	187	371	171	72	177	650	171	161	179	554
1980 to 1984	104	193	102	17	131	252	102	104	101	195
1970 to 1979	227	350	171	33	266	408	171	266	277	249
1969 or earlier	294	310	386	47	231	226	386	187	280	154
Renter-occupied housing units	422	214	596	33	364	1 141	596	328	939	1 051
1989 to March 1990	167	65	265	29	157	634	265	141	528	597
1985 to 1988	107	63	174	—	151	469	174	145	260	438
1980 to 1984	51	26	68	—	20	30	68	6	102	10
1970 to 1979	62	35	45	4	13	—	45	13	14	—
1969 or earlier	35	25	44	—	23	8	44	23	35	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	53	188	79	9	108	94	79	89	78	78
Householder 65 years and over	413	247	502	52	349	406	502	310	457	328
Owner-occupied housing units	268	190	363	52	313	274	363	280	302	214
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	15	12	9	9	14	12	9	—	11
No vehicle available	121	48	143	—	47	31	143	39	86	27
Complete plumbing facilities	1 289	1 563	1 468	289	1 203	2 914	1 468	1 080	1 864	2 397
1.00 or less persons per room	1 282	1 519	1 435	275	1 168	2 885	1 435	1 052	1 849	2 368
1.01 or more persons per room	7	44	33	14	35	29	33	28	15	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	30	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22
1.00 or less persons per room	5	19	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	11	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 130	30 050	30 320	26 248	36 047	43 794	30 320	36 383	33 727	46 166
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 612	12 965	17 877	17 003	24 886	26 456	17 877	25 419	22 877	27 095
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	230	300	378	18	166	227	378	146	246	160
Owner-occupied housing units	101	199	130	18	68	78	130	60	84	34
Renter-occupied housing units	129	101	248	—	98	149	248	86	162	126

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Morgan County			Lawrence County		
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hortsville city	8NA 9791	8NA 9792	8NA 9793
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 592	3 731	18 861	10 055	2 607	96	549	553
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	14 293	1 772	12 521	7 097	1 756	55	197	271
Less than \$300	1 695	261	1 434	807	283	10	24	43
\$300 to \$399	1 841	260	1 581	847	264	12	33	35
\$400 to \$499	2 109	379	1 730	863	277	6	63	50
\$500 to \$599	2 232	308	1 924	1 041	242	13	20	62
\$600 to \$799	3 153	269	2 884	1 519	454	6	42	47
\$800 to \$999	1 848	182	1 666	1 108	143	2	3	28
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 182	101	1 081	715	93	—	12	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	179	6	173	149	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	54	6	48	48	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	567	497	579	599	525	496	472	509
Not mortgaged	8 299	1 959	6 340	2 958	851	41	352	282
Less than \$100	1 363	382	981	473	149	11	55	73
\$100 to \$199	5 101	1 215	3 886	1 782	539	30	197	135
\$200 to \$299	1 464	298	1 166	513	141	—	87	74
\$300 to \$399	261	51	210	123	15	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499	72	6	66	48	—	—	6	—
\$500 or more	38	7	31	19	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	154	146	156	156	154	151	151	144
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	6 136	1 500	4 636	2 081	745	19	251	238
Less than 20 percent	2 729	642	2 087	958	327	11	118	98
20 to 24 percent	726	231	495	199	81	—	53	19
25 to 29 percent	626	160	466	219	90	—	13	37
30 to 34 percent	370	81	289	105	59	—	16	6
35 percent or more	1 527	353	1 174	527	175	8	51	72
Not computed	158	33	125	73	13	—	—	6
Median	21.8	22.0	21.7	21.2	22.4	14.2	20.7	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 369	907	4 462	2 240	621	16	136	124
Less than 20 percent	3 399	585	2 814	1 470	353	9	109	65
20 to 24 percent	959	129	830	365	163	7	8	19
25 to 29 percent	559	121	438	206	65	—	9	27
30 to 34 percent	290	39	251	149	40	—	10	—
35 percent or more	162	33	129	50	—	—	—	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.7	17.6	12.5	12.9	19.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 966	747	4 219	2 189	629	16	61	122
Less than 20 percent	3 544	639	2 905	1 475	508	16	57	115
20 to 24 percent	941	62	879	477	94	—	4	7
25 to 29 percent	300	34	266	169	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	104	9	95	40	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	77	3	74	28	12	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	10.9	16.2	16.7	13.2	12.1	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	6 121	577	5 544	3 545	612	45	101	69
Less than 20 percent	5 273	497	4 776	3 002	525	39	87	63
20 to 24 percent	629	53	576	403	72	—	8	6
25 to 29 percent	127	19	108	60	15	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent	58	6	52	48	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Not computed	30	2	28	28	—	—	2	—
Median	12.3	10.1	12.5	12.9	11.8	10.0	10.8	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 804	1 487	8 317	5 612	957	56	277	164
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	333	52	281	210	49	11	6	—
\$100 to \$199	994	307	687	433	141	3	57	38
\$200 to \$299	1 886	393	1 493	789	228	13	62	36
\$300 to \$399	2 941	266	2 675	1 959	244	11	45	21
\$400 to \$499	1 473	57	1 416	1 140	101	—	29	—
\$500 to \$599	682	48	634	457	77	—	3	—
\$600 to \$749	280	7	273	238	17	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	141	—	141	106	3	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	59	—	59	55	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	1 015	357	658	225	97	18	75	69
Median (dollars)	341	252	350	361	309	278	257	218
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	2 767	564	2 203	1 447	320	14	90	76
Less than 20 percent	189	22	167	132	12	—	2	—
20 to 24 percent	224	17	207	165	25	1	1	—
25 to 29 percent	204	86	118	80	25	2	5	5
30 to 34 percent	161	36	125	57	49	—	1	—
35 percent or more	1 421	201	1 220	889	184	11	43	25
Not computed	568	202	366	124	25	—	38	46
Median	43.9	37.3	45.4	47.9	41.8	50.0+	50.0+	38.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 623	458	2 165	1 325	278	22	46	65
Less than 20 percent	447	148	299	125	39	—	29	33
20 to 24 percent	552	91	461	294	42	15	5	8
25 to 29 percent	487	58	429	283	62	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent	369	31	338	221	34	—	3	5
35 percent or more	537	56	481	343	50	—	—	—
Not computed	231	74	157	59	51	7	6	19
Median	27.0	22.4	27.8	28.8	27.6	22.5	16.3	16.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 596	317	2 279	1 580	230	11	100	16
Less than 20 percent	1 664	191	1 473	975	167	—	61	7
20 to 24 percent	483	25	458	347	45	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	178	13	165	158	3	—	1	—
30 to 34 percent	66	—	66	46	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	—	14	12	—	—	—	—
Not computed	191	88	103	42	15	11	30	9
Median	17.5	15.5	17.7	18.3	16.7	—	15.0	12.5
\$35,000 or more	1 818	148	1 670	1 260	129	9	41	7
Less than 20 percent	1 644	127	1 517	1 177	120	9	30	7
20 to 24 percent	46	—	46	41	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	—	29	12	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	99	21	78	30	6	—	11	—
Median	12.0	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.6	10.0	10.0	10.0

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Morgan County				Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County			
	8NA 9794	8NA 9795	Tract 1	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	655	628	835	6	802	1 549	835	730	897	1 207
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	329	361	451	6	482	1 223	451	447	623	987
Less than \$300.....	96	25	88	—	128	85	88	120	94	65
\$300 to \$399.....	45	56	123	—	99	67	123	99	107	42
\$400 to \$499.....	75	61	99	—	71	177	99	54	94	147
\$500 to \$599.....	54	80	88	6	64	263	88	64	163	198
\$600 to \$799.....	36	52	43	—	79	195	43	69	131	156
\$800 to \$999.....	23	56	3	—	30	223	3	30	34	193
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	31	7	—	5	184	7	5	—	160
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	6	20	—	6	—	17
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars).....	427	533	416	525	412	617	416	405	509	643
Not mortgaged.....	326	267	384	—	320	326	384	283	274	220
Less than \$100.....	41	55	118	—	70	59	118	60	67	35
\$100 to \$199.....	218	174	234	—	192	197	234	176	189	134
\$200 to \$299.....	41	26	27	—	51	63	27	40	18	44
\$300 to \$399.....	26	12	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	5	—	7	—	5	7	—	—
Median (dollars).....	148	139	123	—	146	148	123	145	146	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	271	192	389	—	265	225	389	254	222	167
Less than 20 percent.....	112	73	200	—	128	118	200	117	127	83
20 to 24 percent.....	39	30	50	—	21	39	50	21	8	33
25 to 29 percent.....	40	24	25	—	38	24	25	38	34	24
30 to 34 percent.....	18	6	55	—	7	2	55	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	62	44	59	—	71	32	59	71	45	19
Not computed.....	—	15	—	—	—	10	—	—	8	8
Median.....	23.0	22.6	19.6	—	21.1	18.5	19.6	22.4	18.0	19.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	150	195	187	—	270	386	187	245	253	303
Less than 20 percent.....	108	125	125	—	201	188	125	176	171	133
20 to 24 percent.....	24	38	45	—	31	91	45	31	52	63
25 to 29 percent.....	18	14	17	—	15	50	17	15	30	50
30 to 34 percent.....	—	18	—	—	23	48	—	23	—	48
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.5	16.6	13.5	—	13.6	20.3	13.5	14.4	14.8	21.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	137	139	147	—	116	407	147	89	247	283
Less than 20 percent.....	114	107	130	—	82	267	130	65	190	172
20 to 24 percent.....	19	12	17	—	29	77	17	19	57	72
25 to 29 percent.....	4	20	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	32	—	5	—	16
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	13.2	12.7	—	15.4	17.9	12.7	16.1	16.6	18.4
\$50,000 or more.....	97	102	112	6	151	531	112	142	175	454
Less than 20 percent.....	93	71	107	6	143	394	107	134	175	323
20 to 24 percent.....	4	24	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	89
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	8	9	5	8	—	9
Median.....	10.0	17.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	15.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	16.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	402	179	590	33	364	1 117	590	328	939	1 037
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	26	—	59	—	—	21	59	—	30	21
\$100 to \$199.....	129	30	111	—	10	36	111	10	9	30
\$200 to \$299.....	97	46	106	10	89	63	106	80	124	44
\$300 to \$399.....	88	44	192	19	79	426	192	64	378	415
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	85	—	97	320	85	97	166	314
\$500 to \$599.....	20	—	24	—	37	167	24	37	79	157
\$600 to \$749.....	7	—	—	—	22	—	—	22	80	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	8	—	—	12	8	—	10	12
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
No cash rent.....	35	59	5	4	30	72	5	18	49	44
Median (dollars).....	238	260	315	313	374	396	315	403	376	397
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	168	86	276	—	98	214	276	86	162	187
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	35	—	—	17	35	—	—	14
20 to 24 percent.....	15	—	18	—	—	40	18	—	25	37
25 to 29 percent.....	58	4	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	18	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	43	29	169	—	80	102	169	80	115	99
Not computed.....	34	41	12	—	18	55	12	6	22	37
Median.....	29.5	48.1	46.5	—	50.0+	47.1	46.5	50.0+	50.0+	48.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	92	53	132	23	83	179	132	74	361	164
Less than 20 percent.....	47	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	42	—
20 to 24 percent.....	17	18	27	9	9	65	27	9	57	65
25 to 29 percent.....	14	8	36	—	21	26	36	12	53	17
30 to 34 percent.....	7	11	25	—	—	25	25	—	75	25
35 percent or more.....	7	13	30	10	47	52	30	47	122	50
Not computed.....	—	3	—	4	6	11	—	6	12	7
Median.....	19.6	29.4	28.5	35.2	36.8	28.7	28.5	37.8	31.5	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	83	35	77	10	77	440	77	69	209	414
Less than 20 percent.....	63	25	45	10	31	255	45	23	157	239
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	24	—	32	129	24	32	21	124
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	8	—	6	39	8	6	16	39
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
Not computed.....	14	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	15	—
Median.....	14.6	14.6	15.9	17.5	21.2	19.0	15.9	21.8	16.3	19.1
\$35,000 or more.....	59	5	105	—	106	284	105	99	207	272
Less than 20 percent.....	59	—	92	—	100	282	92	93	197	272
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	5	5	—	6	2	5	6	—	—
Median.....	11.3	—	10.0	—	13.1	12.5	10.0	14.2	12.6	12.4

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County			Lawrence County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County	
			Total	Decatur city (pt.)	Hartselle city	BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9794	Tract 1	Tract 5
Occupied housing units	4 884	1 535	3 349	2 659	259	380	792	236	211	399
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	114	84	30	9	21	10	56	18	—	—
1985 to 1988	466	178	288	187	24	24	126	13	5	22
1980 to 1984	607	286	321	211	35	68	139	43	32	22
1970 to 1979	1 272	472	800	613	102	149	220	67	22	27
1960 to 1969	816	189	627	513	24	44	104	23	8	20
1950 to 1959	658	126	532	477	15	31	56	34	66	91
1940 to 1949	530	130	400	350	19	35	64	20	63	101
1939 or earlier	421	70	351	299	19	19	27	18	15	116
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	37	6	31	31	—	—	—	6	—	9
1 bedroom	519	86	433	397	9	16	60	4	29	39
2 bedrooms	1 604	525	1 079	858	117	74	302	92	90	106
3 bedrooms	2 320	743	1 577	1 171	128	217	357	110	84	240
4 bedrooms	392	173	219	195	5	73	71	24	8	5
5 or more bedrooms	12	2	10	7	—	—	2	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	4 794	1 495	3 299	2 648	252	367	769	236	211	399
Source of water, public system or private company	4 357	1 136	3 221	2 624	259	205	583	236	211	399
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 468	610	2 858	2 590	197	2	418	173	211	391
Locking complete plumbing facilities	184	63	121	42	7	14	45	—	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units	79	28	51	22	—	3	25	—	—	5
Renter-occupied housing units	105	35	70	20	7	11	20	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 202	144	1 058	987	40	9	87	48	104	135
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	472	381	91	43	—	120	147	63	5	5
Electricity	2 349	646	1 703	1 330	146	156	349	96	95	154
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	248	79	169	100	39	11	58	—	—	51
All other fuels	604	285	319	190	34	84	151	29	7	54
No fuel used	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	1 347	412	935	828	19	29	274	83	85	165
1	1 532	449	1 083	806	112	102	224	78	78	143
2	1 250	387	863	697	80	137	181	46	41	56
3 or more	755	287	468	328	48	112	113	29	7	35
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	.9	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 641	1 170	1 471	1 055	134	333	584	169	18	176
1989 to March 1990	211	107	104	89	—	23	71	13	5	5
1985 to 1988	581	238	343	235	36	71	132	20	—	38
1980 to 1984	525	244	281	197	8	70	115	21	6	48
1970 to 1979	714	318	396	295	67	113	145	47	—	34
1969 or earlier	610	263	347	239	23	56	121	68	7	51
Renter-occupied housing units	2 243	365	1 878	1 604	125	47	208	67	193	223
1989 to March 1990	967	117	850	769	45	—	78	20	74	81
1985 to 1988	672	148	524	453	34	29	76	24	74	70
1980 to 1984	294	36	258	187	39	7	14	15	29	16
1970 to 1979	182	34	148	114	7	11	18	—	16	25
1969 or earlier	128	30	98	81	—	—	22	8	—	31
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	894	268	626	461	17	21	143	66	52	103
Householder 65 years and over	974	379	595	450	55	92	206	65	9	122
Owner-occupied housing units	598	298	300	205	43	77	157	53	—	49
Locking complete plumbing facilities	74	18	56	28	—	11	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	171	79	92	42	—	11	42	26	—	23
No vehicle available	465	172	293	228	15	15	109	37	—	74
Complete plumbing facilities	4 700	1 472	3 228	2 617	252	366	747	236	211	394
1.00 or less persons per room	4 301	1 288	3 013	2 437	231	324	641	228	189	374
1.01 or more persons per room	399	184	215	180	21	42	106	8	22	20
Locking complete plumbing facilities	184	63	121	42	7	14	45	—	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room	158	52	106	42	—	14	34	—	—	5
1.01 or more persons per room	26	11	15	—	7	—	11	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 939	25 325	30 017	31 350	23 463	32 688	23 600	17 556	26 287	22 372
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 846	11 007	14 397	14 277	21 233	13 099	10 108	9 562	9 028	12 865
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 736	604	1 132	928	53	76	349	128	110	150
Owner-occupied housing units	630	388	242	149	28	54	221	75	—	36
Renter-occupied housing units	1 106	216	890	779	25	22	128	53	110	114

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.			Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County					
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 007	507	197	211	399	983	495	240	179
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	49	42	51	5	22	25	42	11	48
1980 to 1984	15	19	56	32	22	15	7	47	56
1970 to 1979	140	306	40	22	27	140	306	66	32
1960 to 1969	286	68	15	8	20	286	68	92	12
1950 to 1959	250	23	15	66	91	250	23	24	11
1940 to 1949	173	—	13	63	101	173	—	—	13
1939 or earlier	94	49	7	15	116	94	49	—	7
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	9	—	—	—	9	9	—	13	—
1 bedroom	174	36	—	29	39	174	36	107	—
2 bedrooms	298	112	95	90	106	289	112	85	87
3 bedrooms	434	287	75	84	240	419	275	35	67
4 bedrooms	92	65	27	8	5	92	65	—	25
5 or more bedrooms	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 003	507	190	211	399	979	495	240	172
Source of water, public system or private company	1 007	493	186	211	399	983	481	240	168
Sewage disposal, public sewer	986	493	153	211	391	977	481	240	148
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	18	—	5	9	—	—	18
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	9	—	11	—	—	9	—	—	11
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	475	210	9	104	135	475	210	57	6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	—	—	5	5	7	—	12	—
Electricity	417	256	157	95	154	393	244	162	144
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	32	8	2	—	51	32	8	9	—
All other fuels	67	33	29	7	54	67	33	—	29
No fuel used	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	356	115	34	85	165	356	115	51	34
1	248	113	67	78	143	224	113	129	60
2	216	206	96	41	56	216	206	51	85
3 or more	187	73	—	7	35	187	61	9	—
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.5	1.3	.9	.9	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	535	242	84	18	176	511	230	9	69
1989 to March 1990	14	38	27	5	5	5	38	—	27
1985 to 1988	52	122	15	—	38	37	122	—	15
1980 to 1984	89	58	8	6	48	89	46	—	8
1970 to 1979	222	24	14	—	34	222	24	9	6
1969 or earlier	158	—	20	7	51	158	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units	472	265	113	193	223	472	265	231	110
1989 to March 1990	164	108	78	74	81	164	108	194	75
1985 to 1988	200	60	24	74	70	200	60	25	24
1980 to 1984	11	71	11	29	16	11	71	12	11
1970 to 1979	47	26	—	16	25	47	26	—	—
1969 or earlier	50	—	—	—	31	50	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	168	76	27	52	103	153	76	50	27
Householder 65 years and over	241	44	27	9	122	241	44	—	24
Owner-occupied housing units	110	23	16	—	49	110	23	—	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
No telephone in unit	19	—	—	—	23	19	—	—	—
No vehicle available	127	10	7	—	74	127	10	—	7
Complete plumbing facilities	998	507	179	211	394	974	495	240	161
1.00 or less persons per room	924	472	179	189	374	900	460	217	161
1.01 or more persons per room	74	35	—	22	20	74	35	23	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	18	—	5	9	—	—	18
1.00 or less persons per room	9	—	18	—	5	9	—	—	18
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 966	40 972	35 981	26 287	22 372	30 779	38 727	—	37 425
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 550	18 076	21 136	9 028	12 865	10 550	18 076	15 680	21 244
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	391	133	52	110	150	376	133	78	49
Owner-occupied housing units	103	6	3	—	36	88	6	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units	288	127	49	110	114	288	127	69	49

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Morgon County					Lawrence County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Morgon County	
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Decatur city (pt.)			BNA 9791	BNA 9792	BNA 9794	Tract 1	Tract 5
			Total	Hartselle city						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 002	701	1 301	997	124	206	348	115	18	176
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 287	435	852	665	73	151	198	69	11	60
Less than \$300	260	106	154	105	20	24	65	5	-	26
\$300 to \$399	173	66	107	93	2	35	24	7	6	5
\$400 to \$499	232	54	178	166	-	16	31	7	5	21
\$500 to \$599	222	90	132	73	47	32	28	30	-	8
\$600 to \$799	300	75	225	180	4	37	31	7	-	-
\$800 to \$999	90	44	46	43	-	7	19	13	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	490	467	493	483	517	501	419	568	396	340
Not mortgaged	715	266	449	332	51	55	150	46	7	116
Less than \$100	142	51	91	49	8	9	31	5	-	4
\$100 to \$199	358	156	202	161	16	32	87	28	7	76
\$200 to \$299	186	51	135	113	15	14	24	13	-	27
\$300 to \$399	13	4	9	9	-	-	4	-	-	9
\$400 to \$499	14	2	12	-	12	-	2	-	-	-
\$500 or more	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	163	151	171	178	205	155	153	141	175	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	822	363	459	357	45	66	201	69	6	81
Less than 20 percent	255	118	137	106	15	30	76	-	-	22
20 to 24 percent	76	30	46	19	-	4	16	10	-	6
25 to 29 percent	54	19	35	35	-	3	10	-	-	14
30 to 34 percent	67	12	55	46	-	2	3	7	6	12
35 percent or more	317	168	149	114	30	25	82	52	-	14
Not computed	53	16	37	37	-	2	14	-	-	13
Median	30.0	32.7	29.0	30.0	46.8	22.5	25.7	42.7	32.5	27.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	523	115	408	285	56	26	44	40	7	66
Less than 20 percent	326	80	246	183	19	19	40	21	7	66
20 to 24 percent	64	17	47	36	9	2	2	13	-	-
25 to 29 percent	60	6	54	23	13	-	-	6	-	-
30 to 34 percent	40	3	37	22	15	3	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	33	9	24	21	-	2	2	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.8	14.8	17.4	15.2	25.0	14.2	13.3	19.3	12.5	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	308	98	210	173	19	59	39	-	5	9
Less than 20 percent	248	76	172	137	17	39	37	-	5	9
20 to 24 percent	47	20	27	27	-	20	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	11	-	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.9	16.0	13.1	13.4	15.3	17.0	15.1	-	12.5	10.0
\$50,000 or more	349	125	224	182	4	55	64	6	-	20
Less than 20 percent	338	125	213	171	4	55	64	6	-	20
20 to 24 percent	11	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11.5	11.3	11.6	11.7	12.5	10.0	11.9	17.5	-	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 194	353	1 841	1 596	125	47	202	67	193	215
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	179	12	167	155	-	-	12	-	24	33
\$100 to \$199	627	134	493	435	16	19	83	16	63	87
\$200 to \$299	353	65	288	218	70	4	30	31	16	48
\$300 to \$399	497	39	458	398	24	1	6	20	70	30
\$400 to \$499	269	9	260	245	15	3	6	-	16	9
\$500 to \$599	80	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$749	41	15	26	26	-	11	4	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	148	79	69	39	-	9	61	-	4	8
Median (dollars)	265	194	282	287	278	200	173	255	223	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	1 051	206	845	750	4	20	140	41	92	116
Less than 20 percent	52	5	47	47	-	-	5	-	11	8
20 to 24 percent	71	23	48	44	-	-	17	6	-	27
25 to 29 percent	138	25	113	113	-	-	14	6	5	18
30 to 34 percent	37	11	26	26	-	11	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	596	106	490	455	4	9	68	29	50	55
Not computed	157	36	121	65	-	-	36	-	26	8
Median	45.0	38.6	47.1	46.5	50.0+	34.5	43.3	37.5	50.0+	35.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	573	90	483	405	69	13	25	26	93	45
Less than 20 percent	152	22	130	99	28	2	10	6	32	-
20 to 24 percent	73	28	45	35	7	2	1	12	-	-
25 to 29 percent	176	-	176	139	34	-	-	-	15	36
30 to 34 percent	44	9	35	35	-	-	1	8	24	-
35 percent or more	99	2	97	97	-	-	2	-	22	9
Not computed	29	29	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-
Median	26.3	21.5	26.9	27.5	24.6	20.0	13.3	22.9	29.8	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	418	33	385	329	38	14	19	-	8	46
Less than 20 percent	284	8	276	220	38	3	5	-	8	46
20 to 24 percent	96	-	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Not computed	20	14	6	6	-	-	14	-	-	-
Median	17.2	35.7	17.2	17.6	12.5	36.8	12.5	-	12.5	10.8
\$35,000 or more	152	24	128	112	14	-	18	-	-	8
Less than 20 percent	138	20	118	102	14	-	14	-	-	8
20 to 24 percent	14	4	10	10	-	-	4	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.5	10.0	12.9	13.4	10.0	-	10.0	-	-	10.0

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Morgan County—Con.			Decatur city (pt.), Morgan County					
	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 51.03	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	471	238	82	18	176	471	226	9	69
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	306	224	57	11	60	306	212	9	49
Less than \$300.....	72	—	11	—	26	72	—	—	7
\$300 to \$399.....	71	11	4	6	5	71	11	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	60	66	—	5	21	60	66	9	—
\$500 to \$599.....	23	33	21	—	8	23	21	—	21
\$600 to \$799.....	73	88	15	—	—	73	88	—	15
\$800 to \$999.....	7	21	6	—	—	7	21	—	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	416	603	532	396	340	416	612	425	542
Not mortgaged.....	165	14	25	7	116	165	14	—	20
Less than \$100.....	31	14	—	—	4	31	14	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	65	—	16	7	76	65	—	—	13
\$200 to \$299.....	69	—	9	—	27	69	—	—	7
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	186	100—	139	175	175	186	100—	—	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	195	54	19	6	81	195	54	9	12
Less than 20 percent.....	64	14	13	—	22	64	14	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	13	—	—	—	6	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	21	—	—	—	14	21	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	28	—	—	6	12	28	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	54	40	6	—	14	54	40	—	6
Not computed.....	15	—	—	—	13	15	—	9	—
Median.....	28.1	38.8	17.1	32.5	27.1	28.1	38.8	—	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	139	44	16	7	66	139	44	—	14
Less than 20 percent.....	82	11	9	7	66	82	11	—	7
20 to 24 percent.....	12	12	7	—	—	12	12	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	17	6	—	—	—	17	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	15	—	—	—	7	15	—	—
35 percent or more.....	21	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.6	24.6	12.5	12.5	10.0	17.6	24.6	—	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	53	75	24	5	9	53	75	—	22
Less than 20 percent.....	41	75	9	5	9	41	75	—	7
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	15	—	—	12	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.4	13.9	21.0	12.5	10.0—	11.4	13.9	—	21.3
\$50,000 or more.....	84	65	23	—	20	84	53	—	21
Less than 20 percent.....	84	54	23	—	20	84	42	—	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	12.7	11.6	—	12.5	10.0—	13.5	—	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	472	265	113	193	215	472	265	231	110
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	48	39	11	24	33	48	39	—	11
\$100 to \$199.....	206	65	—	63	87	206	65	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	41	37	12	16	48	41	37	52	12
\$300 to \$399.....	49	19	65	70	30	49	19	144	62
\$400 to \$499.....	79	60	13	16	9	79	60	24	13
\$500 to \$599.....	22	25	12	—	—	22	25	11	12
\$600 to \$749.....	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	27	—	—	4	8	27	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	163	273	366	223	188	163	273	335	366
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	289	108	49	92	116	289	108	84	49
Less than 20 percent.....	17	—	11	11	8	17	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent.....	9	8	—	—	27	9	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	80	10	—	5	18	80	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	17	—	—	—	9	17	—	—
35 percent or more.....	153	63	38	50	55	153	63	84	38
Not computed.....	21	10	—	26	8	21	10	—	—
Median.....	39.7	40.0	50.0+	50.0+	35.6	39.7	40.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	101	46	26	93	45	101	46	59	23
Less than 20 percent.....	35	18	—	32	—	35	18	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	8	15	—	—	—	8	15	12
25 to 29 percent.....	60	9	—	15	36	60	9	19	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	11	24	—	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more.....	6	11	—	22	9	6	11	25	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.3	23.1	24.3	29.8	28.1	26.3	23.1	28.8	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	75	69	13	8	46	75	69	77	13
Less than 20 percent.....	32	33	13	8	46	32	33	54	13
20 to 24 percent.....	37	36	—	—	—	37	36	23	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median.....	20.3	20.2	17.5	12.5	10.8	20.3	20.2	18.1	17.5
\$35,000 or more.....	7	42	25	—	8	7	42	11	25
Less than 20 percent.....	7	32	25	—	8	7	32	11	25
20 to 24 percent.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	14.2	10.0—	—	10.0—	12.5	14.2	17.5	10.0—

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area				Lawrence County	
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County	BNA 9793	BNA 9795
Occupied housing units	658	501	157	100	117
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	12	12	—	—	5
1985 to 1988	95	76	19	13	22
1980 to 1984	74	64	10	—	19
1970 to 1979	262	197	65	71	21
1960 to 1969	102	83	19	7	36
1950 to 1959	72	43	29	9	6
1940 to 1949	7	4	3	—	4
1939 or earlier	34	22	12	—	4
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	14	—	14	—	—
1 bedroom	3	3	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	153	99	54	27	10
3 bedrooms	399	321	78	56	99
4 bedrooms	87	78	9	17	8
5 or more bedrooms	2	—	2	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	658	501	157	100	117
Source of water, public system or private company	591	460	131	90	104
Sewage disposal, public sewer	100	38	62	—	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	65	56	9	26	15
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	169	160	9	9	42
Electricity	284	176	108	19	37
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	28	28	—	8	15
All other fuels	105	74	31	31	8
No fuel used	7	7	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	15	3	12	—	—
1	80	44	36	18	13
2	297	231	66	52	66
3 or more	266	223	43	30	38
Vehicles per household	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	546	439	107	95	86
1989 to March 1990	47	38	9	—	8
1985 to 1988	130	106	24	25	20
1980 to 1984	66	51	15	—	17
1970 to 1979	272	216	56	65	31
1969 or earlier	31	28	3	5	10
Renter-occupied housing units	112	62	50	5	31
1989 to March 1990	39	23	16	—	16
1985 to 1988	49	27	22	5	15
1980 to 1984	12	—	12	—	—
1970 to 1979	12	12	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	33	33	—	—	9
Householder 65 years and over	36	16	20	10	6
Owner-occupied housing units	19	11	8	5	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	12	—	12	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	658	501	157	100	117
1.00 or less persons per room	652	499	153	100	117
1.01 or more persons per room	6	2	4	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 222	36 461	30 138	35 825	33 296
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 741	20 887	13 839	4 872	21 775
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	80	49	31	12	9
Owner-occupied housing units	56	39	17	7	9
Renter-occupied housing units	24	10	14	5	—

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence County			Lawrence County	
	Decatur, AL MSA	Lawrence County	Morgan County	BNA 9793	BNA 9795
Specified owner-occupied housing units	336	265	71	49	40
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	271	207	64	49	30
Less than \$300	30	21	9	—	—
\$300 to \$399	53	41	12	14	4
\$400 to \$499	43	36	7	15	4
\$500 to \$599	72	64	8	7	13
\$600 to \$799	47	28	19	8	9
\$800 to \$999	23	14	9	5	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	3	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	512	509	525	468	577
Not mortgaged	65	58	7	—	10
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	46	39	7	—	6
\$200 to \$299	19	19	—	—	4
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	163	172	125	—	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	70	55	15	14	7
Less than 20 percent	16	16	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	11	4	7	—	—
35 percent or more	33	25	8	14	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	34.1	31.9	40.6	45.0	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	117	89	28	8	14
Less than 20 percent	68	52	16	—	7
20 to 24 percent	26	24	2	8	—
25 to 29 percent	16	6	10	—	4
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—	—	3
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.9	17.7	18.6	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	69	53	16	8	10
Less than 20 percent	52	40	12	—	10
20 to 24 percent	17	13	4	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	14.7	10.0	22.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	80	68	12	19	9
Less than 20 percent	68	65	3	19	9
20 to 24 percent	12	3	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	21.7	11.8	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	88	50	38	5	26
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	14	—	14	—	—
\$100 to \$199	5	5	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	16	9	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399	28	19	9	—	19
\$400 to \$499	15	7	8	—	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	10	10	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	311	367	268	—	385
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	25	11	14	5	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	—	14	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	—	5	—
Median	23.6	37.5	22.5	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	29	21	8	—	16
Less than 20 percent	5	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	7	8	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.2	23.1	32.5	—	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31	15	16	—	10
Less than 20 percent	26	10	16	—	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	—	—	—
Median	13.8	12.5	15.6	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more	3	3	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	3	3	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	—	—

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
Occupied housing units	184	184
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	24	24
1980 to 1984	24	24
1970 to 1979	15	15
1960 to 1969	65	65
1950 to 1959	22	22
1940 to 1949	20	20
1939 or earlier	14	14
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	6	6
1 bedroom	37	37
2 bedrooms	44	44
3 bedrooms	78	78
4 bedrooms	19	19
5 or more bedrooms	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	184	184
Source of water, public system or private company	177	177
Sewage disposal, public sewer	146	146
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	44	44
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	7
Electricity	103	103
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	7
All other fuels	23	23
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	8	8
1	59	59
2	57	57
3 or more	60	60
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	110	110
1989 to March 1990	15	15
1985 to 1988	34	34
1980 to 1984	6	6
1970 to 1979	39	39
1969 or earlier	16	16
Renter-occupied housing units	74	74
1989 to March 1990	44	44
1985 to 1988	22	22
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	8	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	5	5
Householder 65 years and over	32	32
Owner-occupied housing units	16	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	8	8
Complete plumbing facilities	184	184
1.00 or less persons per room	174	174
1.01 or more persons per room	10	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	52 138	52 138
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 098	24 098
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	25	25
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	18	18

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	75	75
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	68	68
Less than \$300	3	3
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	6
\$500 to \$599	15	15
\$600 to \$799	35	35
\$800 to \$999	2	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	633	633
Not mortgaged	7	7
Less than \$100	7	7
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	100—	100—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	7	7
Less than 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	17
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9
25 to 29 percent	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	24.7	24.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	10
Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	2	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	18.1	18.1
\$50,000 or more	41	41
Less than 20 percent	34	34
20 to 24 percent	5	5
25 to 29 percent	2	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	12.2	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	74	74
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	8	8
\$100 to \$199	18	18
\$200 to \$299	6	6
\$300 to \$399	25	25
\$400 to \$499	6	6
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$749	6	6
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	5	5
Median (dollars)	309	309
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	20	20
Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7
Not computed	5	5
Median	14.7	14.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	14	14
Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6
Not computed	—	—
Median	19.4	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	23	23
Less than 20 percent	23	23
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	11.3	11.3
\$35,000 or more	17	17
Less than 20 percent	17	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
Occupied housing units	43 420	34 046
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	1 170	825
1985 to 1988	6 484	5 262
1980 to 1984	4 755	3 928
1970 to 1979	10 625	7 979
1960 to 1969	9 684	7 753
1950 to 1959	5 172	4 149
1940 to 1949	2 418	1 846
1939 or earlier	3 112	2 304
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	157	141
1 bedroom	2 609	2 247
2 bedrooms	12 445	9 612
3 bedrooms	22 497	17 294
4 bedrooms	4 997	4 143
5 or more bedrooms	715	609
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	43 147	33 826
Source of water, public system or private company	40 569	32 749
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 169	18 705
Locking complete plumbing facilities	325	204
Owner-occupied housing units	209	116
Renter-occupied housing units	116	88
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	5 254	4 224
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6 490	4 169
Electricity	26 315	22 372
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 409	1 004
All other fuels	3 920	2 245
No fuel used	32	32
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	2 742	2 009
1	11 399	8 916
2	17 266	13 837
3 or more	12 013	9 284
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	33 043	25 430
1989 to March 1990	3 180	2 512
1985 to 1988	9 335	7 538
1980 to 1984	4 425	3 484
1970 to 1979	7 636	5 685
1969 or earlier	8 467	6 211
Renter-occupied housing units	10 377	8 616
1989 to March 1990	4 867	4 183
1985 to 1988	3 561	2 967
1980 to 1984	1 020	827
1970 to 1979	440	299
1969 or earlier	489	340
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	2 702	1 868
Householder 65 years and over	9 786	7 590
Owner-occupied housing units	7 764	5 969
Locking complete plumbing facilities	133	78
No telephone in unit	397	276
No vehicle available	1 902	1 409
Complete plumbing facilities	43 095	33 842
1.00 or less persons per room	42 368	33 314
1.01 or more persons per room	727	528
Locking complete plumbing facilities	325	204
1.00 or less persons per room	292	182
1.01 or more persons per room	33	22
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 192	38 422
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 092	22 838
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 939	4 126
Owner-occupied housing units	3 494	2 250
Renter-occupied housing units	2 445	1 876

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, AL MSA	Morgan County
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	22 527	18 796
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	14 235	12 463
Less than \$300	1 692	1 431
\$300 to \$399	1 841	1 581
\$400 to \$499	2 103	1 724
\$500 to \$599	2 217	1 909
\$600 to \$799	3 126	2 857
\$800 to \$999	1 846	1 664
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 177	1 076
\$1,500 to \$1,999	179	173
\$2,000 or more	54	48
Median (dollars)	567	579
Not mortgaged	8 292	6 333
Less than \$100	1 356	974
\$100 to \$199	5 101	3 886
\$200 to \$299	1 464	1 166
\$300 to \$399	261	210
\$400 to \$499	72	66
\$500 or more	38	31
Median (dollars)	154	156
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	6 129	4 629
Less than 20 percent	2 722	2 080
20 to 24 percent	726	495
25 to 29 percent	626	466
30 to 34 percent	370	289
35 percent or more	1 527	1 174
Not computed	158	125
Median	21.8	21.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 360	4 453
Less than 20 percent	3 399	2 814
20 to 24 percent	950	821
25 to 29 percent	559	438
30 to 34 percent	290	251
35 percent or more	162	129
Not computed	—	—
Median	15.2	15.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 956	4 209
Less than 20 percent	3 536	2 897
20 to 24 percent	941	879
25 to 29 percent	298	264
30 to 34 percent	104	95
35 percent or more	77	74
Not computed	—	—
Median	15.3	16.2
\$50,000 or more	6 082	5 505
Less than 20 percent	5 239	4 742
20 to 24 percent	624	571
25 to 29 percent	127	108
30 to 34 percent	58	52
35 percent or more	4	4
Not computed	30	28
Median	12.3	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 757	8 270
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	325	273
\$100 to \$199	986	679
\$200 to \$299	1 880	1 487
\$300 to \$399	2 928	2 662
\$400 to \$499	1 467	1 410
\$500 to \$599	682	634
\$600 to \$749	274	267
\$750 to \$999	141	141
\$1,000 or more	59	59
No cash rent	1 015	658
Median (dollars)	341	350
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	2 759	2 195
Less than 20 percent	181	159
20 to 24 percent	224	207
25 to 29 percent	204	118
30 to 34 percent	161	125
35 percent or more	1 421	1 220
Not computed	568	366
Median	44.0	45.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 609	2 151
Less than 20 percent	439	291
20 to 24 percent	552	461
25 to 29 percent	487	429
30 to 34 percent	369	338
35 percent or more	531	475
Not computed	231	157
Median	27.0	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 583	2 266
Less than 20 percent	1 651	1 460
20 to 24 percent	483	458
25 to 29 percent	178	165
30 to 34 percent	66	66
35 percent or more	14	14
Not computed	191	103
Median	17.5	17.7
\$35,000 or more	1 806	1 658
Less than 20 percent	1 632	1 505
20 to 24 percent	46	46
25 to 29 percent	29	29
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	99	78
Median	12.0	12.2

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Decatur, AL MSA.....	131 556	16.4	52 631	16.4	DECATUR CITY (PT.), MORGAN COUNTY				
LAWRENCE COUNTY					Tract 1 (pt.)	4 248	15.2	1 830	15.1
Total	31 513	17.3	12 212	17.4	Tract 2 (pt.)	3 623	15.9	1 357	16.1
MORGAN COUNTY					Tract 3	2 997	15.3	1 422	15.8
Total	100 043	16.2	40 419	16.0	Tract 4	3 650	11.7	2 068	12.0
Decatur city (pt.)	48 706	13.1	20 612	13.2	Tract 5 (pt.)	1 047	13.2	455	15.2
Hartselle city	10 795	16.7	4 349	16.5	Tract 6 (pt.)	3 139	12.4	1 156	13.0
LAWRENCE COUNTY					Tract 7 (pt.)	4 353	13.0	1 710	12.9
BNA 9791	1 991	25.7	722	24.2	Tract 8	3 092	15.6	1 421	15.5
BNA 9792	5 840	25.7	2 299	25.8	Tract 9	4 983	10.7	2 268	11.1
BNA 9793	4 218	15.6	1 642	15.5	Tract 10 (pt.)	3 399	16.4	1 291	15.5
BNA 9794	3 966	14.5	1 642	14.7	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	251	19.1	91	20.9
BNA 9795	4 970	14.5	1 808	14.9	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	5 135	9.4	2 083	10.2
BNA 9796	4 100	12.7	1 586	12.9	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	7 252	11.1	2 889	10.7
BNA 9797	1 803	15.0	686	14.7	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	1 015	18.9	391	18.7
BNA 9798	2 844	16.0	1 140	15.6	Tract 54.01 (pt.)	522	18.0	180	17.2
BNA 9799	1 781	14.6	687	15.9	Tract 54.04 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MORGAN COUNTY					HARTSELLE CITY, MORGAN COUNTY				
Tract 1	4 257	15.2	1 850	15.0	Tract 53.01 (pt.)	1 966	17.1	780	16.3
Tract 2	3 721	15.9	1 400	16.1	Tract 53.02 (pt.)	2 737	17.8	1 061	16.7
Tract 5	1 047	13.2	455	15.2	Tract 53.03 (pt.)	3 242	15.2	1 415	15.4
Tract 6	3 768	12.2	1 431	12.9	Tract 53.04 (pt.)	2 850	16.9	1 093	17.9
Tract 7	4 697	13.2	1 834	13.0	Tract 55 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
Tract 10	3 476	16.4	1 316	15.4	REMAINDER OF MORGAN COUNTY				
Tract 51.01	2 984	30.7	1 032	32.4	Tract 1 (pt.)	9	-	20	5.0
Tract 51.02	6 540	9.3	2 616	9.9	Tract 2 (pt.)	98	14.3	43	16.3
Tract 51.03	9 045	14.4	3 521	14.1	Tract 5 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
Tract 53.01	5 411	21.5	2 100	20.4	Tract 6 (pt.)	629	11.1	275	12.4
Tract 53.02	3 404	17.2	1 323	16.2	Tract 7 (pt.)	344	15.1	124	14.5
Tract 53.03	3 280	15.2	1 439	15.4	Tract 10 (pt.)	77	15.6	25	12.0
Tract 53.04	4 080	16.2	1 600	16.9	Tract 51.01 (pt.)	2 733	31.8	941	33.5
Tract 54.01	611	20.3	223	18.8	Tract 51.02 (pt.)	1 405	8.8	533	9.0
Tract 54.04	3 121	36.3	1 156	36.2	Tract 51.03 (pt.)	1 793	27.9	632	29.6
Tract 55	4 586	21.9	1 681	22.7	Tract 52	4 880	14.3	1 821	15.4
					Tract 53.01 (pt.)	2 430	26.0	929	24.7
					Tract 53.02 (pt.)	667	14.8	262	14.1
					Tract 53.03 (pt.)	38	18.4	24	16.7
					Tract 53.04 (pt.)	1 230	14.6	507	14.6
					Tract 54.01 (pt.)	89	33.7	43	25.6
					Tract 54.04 (pt.)	3 121	36.3	1 156	36.2
					Tract 54.05	4 262	16.8	1 644	17.2
					Tract 55 (pt.)	4 586	21.9	1 681	22.7
					Tract 56	4 444	21.7	1 730	21.4
					Tract 57	7 707	11.2	3 068	10.9

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresh- olds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Alabama

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.9
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) ☐ No
and reason(s). ✓

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Other

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS**
OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much
do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

A. Total persons		B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO		ID		
		Occupied	Vacant							
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12					
		<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24					
				<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 24 or more					
<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0	C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after						
I	I			<input type="radio"/> LR	<input type="radio"/> TC	<input type="radio"/> QA	JIC 1			
2	2			<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE	<input type="radio"/> I/T	<input type="radio"/>			
				<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED	<input type="radio"/> EN				
		<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ							
		<input type="radio"/> For sale only								
		<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers	<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	<input type="radio"/> P6	JIC 2			
		<input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	<input type="radio"/> 1A				
				<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> SM	<input type="radio"/>			
C2. Is this unit boarded up?				F. Cov.						
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No			<input type="radio"/> 1b	<input type="radio"/> 1a	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> H1			

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

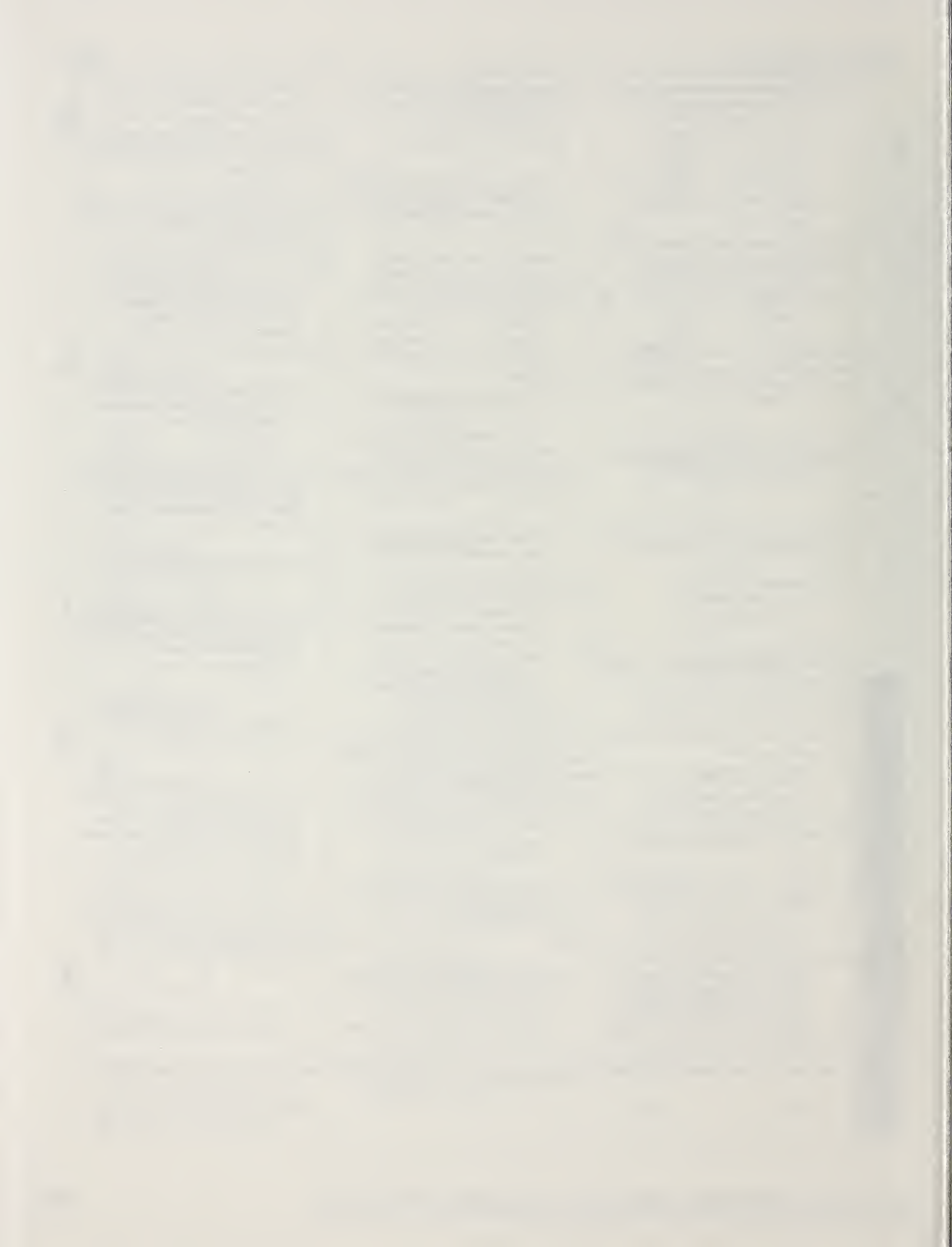
Please turn to page 6. ➔

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0

9 8 7 ● 5 4 3 2 1 0

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Other method </div> </div> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </div> </div>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) </div> </div>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </div> </div> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div>Minutes — Skip to 28</div> </div>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> None OR </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </div> </div>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </div> </div>	
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </div> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </div> </div>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </div> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div>Weeks</div> </div> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div>Hours</div> </div>	
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Go to 28 </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> Skip to 32 </div> </div>		
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on GENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

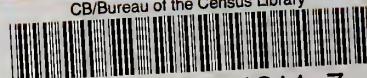
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the responsibilities of individuals involved in the process, including the need for transparency and accountability.







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